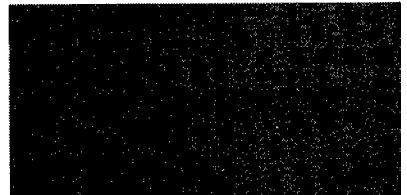


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CONTENTS

PAGE

Jurist Explains Role of Corrective Labor Institutions (V. Glushkov; SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA, Aug 78)	1
Shcherbitskiy Addresses 25 October Komsomol Jubilee Session in Kiev (V. V. Shcherbitskiy; PRAVDA UKRAINY, 26 Oct 78)	7
Ponomarev Book Refutes Critics of Marxism-Leninism (Victor Gushchin; NEW TIMES, Oct 78)	11
Aliyev Addresses Commemorative Meeting (G. A. Aliyev; BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 12 Oct 78)	17
Leningrad Komsomol Anniversary Rally Hears Speech by Romanov (LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA, 25 Oct 78)	32
Subversive Broadcasts Contravene Helsinki Pledges (A. Moiseyev; SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 20 Oct 78)	36
During Stay in Georgia Kuznetsov Examines Work of Local Soviets (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 27 Oct 78)	38
PRC Defense Minister's Anti-Sovietism Attacked (Dmitriy Kapustin; LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, 18 Oct 78)	40
Aliyev Addresses Nakhichevan Aktiv on Economic Tasks (BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 18 Oct 78)	45
French-Soviet Cooperation Promotes Mutual Interests (Yu. Kharlanov; PRAVDA, 25 Oct 78)	49
Report on Leningrad Gorkom Plenum (LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA, 21 Sep 78)	51
Kirgiz CP CC Hits Local Newspaper (SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIA, 8 Oct 78)	58

CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
Book on 'National-Language Problem' Reviewed (N. Gaibov; KOMMUNIST UZBEKISTANA, Sep 78)	62
Briefs	
Baku Gorkom Plenum	66

JURIST EXPLAINS ROLE OF CORRECTIVE LABOR INSTITUTIONS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA in Russian No 16, Aug 78 pp 20-21

Article by V. Glushkov, Chairman of the Supreme Court of the Mariyskaya ASSR: "Determination of the Type of Corrective Labor Institution"

[Text] The court's decision concerning the type of the corrective labor institution is a component part of the sentence. It cannot be considered just if the regime of the sentence to be served has been made groundlessly strict or lenient.

If the convicted person has been erroneously assigned to a type of settlement with a relatively strict regime, the higher court reviewing the case on appeal should designate a type of settlement with a more moderate regime. If contrary to the law a type of settlement with a less strict regime has been designated, the court of appeal at the protest of the prosecutor or the complaint of the victim will countermand that part of the sentence and send the case to be reconsidered with regard to the type of settlement designated. This solution to the problem flows from the interpretation of the Plenum of the USSR Supreme Court rendered in the decree of 19 October 1971 "On the Practice of Court Determination of Types of Corrective Labor Institutions for Persons Sentenced to Deprivation of Freedom."

Article 24 of the RSFSR Criminal Code provides for the serving of a court decreed sentence to deprivation of freedom in corrective labor colonies-settlements for persons who have committed crimes through negligence; in general, intensified, strict, and special regime settlements; or in prison; and also in educational labor settlements with general and intensified regimes.

Men sentenced to deprivation of freedom who are considered especially dangerous recidivists are assigned to a special regime settlement to serve their sentence. However some courts send persons who according to the law should not be kept there to a settlement of this type.

The Yurinskiy Rayon People's Court of the Mariyskaya ASSR, in accordance with part 2 page 117 of the Criminal Code, sentenced Ch. to eight years of

deprivation of freedom. At the same time the court pronounced him an especially dangerous recidivist and sent him to serve his sentence in a special regime settlement. This decision was in error in that according to part 3 of article 24 of the Criminal Code, in deciding whether to pronounce a person an especially dangerous recidivist, the court should not take into consideration a conviction for a crime committed prior to the age of 18 years. On appeal, the Supreme Court of the Mariyskaya ASSR struck from the verdict the designation of Ch. as an especially dangerous recidivist and changed the type of settlement for him.

Courts of first instance commit many errors when assigning the strict regime. According to the legislation in force, sentences are served in strict regime corrective labor settlements by men who have been convicted of especially dangerous state crimes or who have previously served a sentence of the deprivation of freedom type; in the strict regime settlements for women are persons convicted of especially dangerous state crimes or pronounced especially dangerous recidivists. Thus, the Sovetskiy Rayon People's Court of the Mariyskaya ASSR sentenced V. in accordance with part 2 p 206 of the Criminal Code to two years of deprivation of freedom, with the sentence to be served in a strict regime corrective labor settlement. He had previously been put on probation with compulsory labor. Since V. had not served a sentence in a settlement, the Supreme Court of the Mariyskaya ASSR substituted the general regime for the strict regime.

As is evident, one of the causes of judicial errors in assignment of this type of settlement is misunderstanding of who should be considered as having previously served a sentence of deprivation of freedom. The Plenum of the USSR Supreme Soviet in the decree of 19 October 1971 explained that persons who for a crime committed in the past have been sentenced to deprivation of freedom and have served this sentence in a prison, corrective labor settlement, or educational labor settlement should be considered in this category regardless of whether the verdict has been dismissed or expunged by the time of passing sentence for a newly committed crime.

Sometimes courts consider as having served sentences of deprivation of freedom persons for whom corrective work without deprivation of freedom in accordance with article 28 of the Criminal Code has been replaced by deprivation of freedom. The Serpukhovskiy Municipal People's Court of Moscow Oblast set a sentence for T. of one year and six months of deprivation of freedom to be served in a strict regime settlement because he had previously been convicted and corrective work had been replaced by deprivation of freedom. The Moscow Oblast Court changed the part of the sentence relating to the type of regime since T. should not have been considered as having served a sentence in a place of deprivation of freedom because according to the sentence he had been assigned to corrective work and he had experienced deprivation of freedom in the course of the execution of his sentence.

Some courts consider persons who were in places of deprivation of freedom during pre-trial detention as having undergone deprivation of freedom.

The Volzhskiy Municipal People's Court of the Mariyskaya ASSR assigned D. in accordance with part 2 page 145 of the Criminal Code to five years of deprivation of freedom to be served in a strict regime settlement. On appeal by the convicted person, the judicial board for criminal affairs of the Mariyskaya ASSR Supreme Court altered the part of the sentence relating to the regime and sentenced D. to an intensified regime settlement since he had not previously served a sentence but had been in custody prior to the issuing of a valid sentence and had subsequently been released in connection with the amnesty.

According to the legislation in force, males convicted for the first time to deprivation of freedom for a period of more than three years for serious crimes (other than especially dangerous state crimes) are sent to intensified regime corrective labor settlements. However, women are sometimes assigned to this type of regime. By sentence of the Volzhskiy Municipal People's Court of the Mariyskaya ASSR, S. was condemned in accordance with part 2 page 206 of the Criminal Code to two years of deprivation of freedom to be served in an intensified regime settlement. The judicial board for criminal affairs of the Mariyskaya ASSR Supreme Court changed the type of settlement to a general one since according to the law women sentenced to deprivation of freedom serve their sentence in a strict or general regime settlement.

At times the courts do not take into consideration the period of deprivation of freedom for a serious crime even though the law provides that first offenders sentenced to deprivation of freedom for a period of more than three years for a serious crime (other than especially dangerous state crimes) can be sent to serve their sentence to an intensified regime settlement.

A person convicted of several crimes, including a serious crime for which the prescribed punishment does not involve deprivation of freedom or deprivation of freedom for a period of no more than three years, is assigned to serve his sentence to a general regime settlement regardless of the total period of deprivation of freedom for the aggregate of the crimes. However, courts sometimes unjustifiably select the intensified regime in such cases, and this entails altering the sentence.

A person convicted of two or more serious crimes for each of which a sentence of deprivation of freedom for a period of not more than three years has been prescribed but the sum total for the crimes is more than three years must be assigned to an intensified regime.

A person who has committed a serious crime while serving a previously pronounced sentence of the corrective work type, a suspended sentence to deprivation of freedom involving compulsory labor (p 24 of the Criminal Code), or during the probation period of a suspended sentence (p 44 of the Criminal Code), when being assigned a new sentence for a serious crime of deprivation of freedom for a period of no more than three years should be

assigned to a general regime settlement even if the sum total of the sentences is more than three years if the previous sentence assigned was not for a serious crime. In cases of this type the courts have committed errors. The Leninskiy Rayon People's Court of the Mariyskaya ASSR, according to article 210 of the Criminal Code and applying article 44 of the Criminal Code, sentenced P. to two years of deprivation of freedom, suspended with a two year probationary period. During the probationary period P. committed malicious hooliganism and was sentenced in accordance with part 2 p 206 of the Criminal Code to two years and six months of deprivation of freedom. With the addition of the unserved portion of the sentence, a final sentence was fixed of three years and six months of deprivation of freedom to be served in an intensified regime settlement. On appellate review the Supreme Court of the Mariyskaya ASSR changed the part of the sentence relating to the settlement, substituting the general regime for the intensified, since the crime as specified in article 210 of the Criminal Code did not rank among the serious crimes and the sentence assigned in accordance with part 2 p 206 of the Criminal Code was for less than three years of deprivation of freedom, and consequently the court had no grounds for specifying that the sentence be served in an intensified regime settlement.

According to article 24 of the Criminal Code, men and women sentenced for the first time to deprivation of freedom for premeditated crimes that are not serious, or sentenced for the first time to deprivation of freedom for a term of no more than three years for serious crimes (other than especially dangerous state crimes), or sentenced for the first time to deprivation of freedom for a period of more than five years for crimes committed through negligence are to be assigned to serve their sentences in general regime corrective labor settlements.

The errors committed by courts in assigning the general regime are eliminated on appeal much less frequently. This is because at times the courts assign the general regime instead of the strict or intensified regimes, and to intensify the severity of the regime through direct use of the appeal process even at the protest of the prosecutor or the complaint of the victim is prohibited. In this case the part of the sentence relating to the type of settlement is canceled and the case is transferred for re-consideration in accordance with articles 368 and 369 of the RSFSR Code of Criminal Procedure.

Men and women convicted for the first time to deprivation of freedom for a period of no more than five years for crimes committed through negligence are assigned to a corrective labor settlement for persons who have committed crimes through negligence (p 24 of the Criminal Code).

A number of questions arise in the process of assigning this type of settlement. For example, to what type of corrective labor settlement should be assigned persons who have previously served a sentence of deprivation of freedom and been convicted for a period of no more than five years for crimes committed through negligence?

It would appear that since the above persons had previously served sentences of deprivation of freedom, in such cases, as a rule, they are subject to the directive: men--to a strict regime settlement, women--to a general regime settlement. However, on the basis of part 7 p 24 of the Criminal Code, depending on the nature and degree of danger to society of the crime committed, the character of the guilty person, and other circumstances of the case, when handing down the decision the court can select for them any type of settlement (other than special), including a settlement for persons who have committed crimes through negligence.

Also inconsistently resolved in practice is the question of whether it is possible to send to a corrective labor settlement for persons who have committed crimes through negligence women over 55 and men over 60 years old; invalids of groups I, II, and III and persons suffering from diseases that impede their work activities; and pregnant women and women with children under eight years of age who have been sentenced for the first time for crimes committed through negligence for a period of no more than five years. In our opinion a positive answer must be given under these circumstances. It is well known that it is in corrective labor institutions of just this type that convicted persons must serve their sentences, regardless of whether or not they are able to work.

The procedure for determining the type of educational labor settlement for convicted minors is set forth in article 24 of the Criminal Code. The principal errors made by courts that entail changing the part of the sentence relating to this type of settlement boil down to the fact that at times convicted persons are sent to an intensified regime educational labor settlement instead of a general one and vice versa. Thus, the Kilemarovskiy Rayon People's Court of the Mariyskaya ASSR assigned the minor G. in accordance with part 2 p 206 of the Criminal Code to serve a sentence of deprivation of freedom in an intensified regime educational labor settlement. The judicial collegium for criminal affairs of the Supreme Court of the Mariskaya ASSR changed the type of settlement to general since although G. had been convicted of a serious crime, the sentence of deprivation of freedom given him was less than three years.

Another type of mistake encountered in practice is that convicted minors are sent to serve their sentences not in educational labor settlements as is required by law, but to corrective labor settlements. For example, the Volzhskiy Municipal People's Court of the Mariyskaya ASSR sentenced R. and B. under part 2 p 144 of the Criminal Code to four years of deprivation of freedom each to be served in a general regime corrective labor settlement. At the time of consideration of the case both defendants were minors. The judicial collegium for criminal affairs of the Supreme Court of the Mariyskaya ASSR, pursuant to article 24 of the Criminal Code, changed the sentence, assigning the convicted persons to serve their sentences in a general regime educational labor settlement.

Errors in the application of legislation when determining the type of corrective labor institution, as an analysis of concrete cases shows, are

committed as a consequence of insufficient knowledge of the relevant standards of criminal, corrective-labor and criminal-procedural legislation and of the governing interpretations of the Plenum of the USSR Supreme Soviet relating to this subject. Such errors are also caused by insufficiently thorough study by investigative organs and courts of the first instance of information on the personality of the defendant, his past experience of deprivation of freedom, the conditions of his release and so forth. The Plenum of the USSR Supreme Court in decree No 5 of 25 June 1976 "A Supplement to Decree No 8 of 19 October 1971 of the Plenum of the USSR Supreme Court 'The Practice of Court Designation of Types of Corrective Labor Institutions for Persons Sentenced to Deprivation of Freedom'" pointed out that the correct determination of the type of corrective labor settlement is of great importance in the reeducation and reform of convicted persons and the prevention of the commission of new crimes and that in determining the type of settlement the courts should take into consideration the nature and degree of danger to society of the crime committed, the character of the guilty person, and other circumstances, including the length of time that has elapsed since the service of the previous sentence and the periods of time spent in places of deprivation of freedom. To prevent errors courts should follow these governing interpretations without fail.

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SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES 25 OCTOBER KOMSOMOL JUBILEE SESSION IN KIEV

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 26 Oct 78 pp 1-2 AU

[Speech by V. V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 25 October solemn session of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee, the Kiev City and Oblast Komsomol committees on the 60th Komsomol Anniversary]

[Text] Dear Young Friends, Esteemed Comrades! Our country is commemorating a great and important historic event. The Communist Party's reliable assistant and combat reserve, the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League, is 60 years old. Allow me on behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee to warmly and cordially congratulate you, komsomols of all generations, on this remarkable jubilee. (Prolonged applause)

Comrades, our country and our people have covered a difficult but heroic path, from the first hard clashes with the enemies of Soviet rule to the inspiring peace program traced by our party and consistently pursued by its Leninist Central Committee, from the plan for the electrification of Russia to the grandiose plans for the present Tenth Five-Year period, from the age-old backwardness and poverty to the summits of science and culture and to the universal historic achievements of the society of developed socialism, achievements fixed in the new constitution.

Side by side with the communists, under their guidance, the komsomol have always marched in the vanguard of all young people. (Applause)

We always remember with gratitude those who went from the First Komsomol Congress to the Civil War, who along with the party forged the motherland's industrial potential and who, under the conditions of the bitter class struggle, created the new way of the peasants' lives.

The name of Passionate Komsomol Nikolay Ostrovskiy has become a symbol of strong will and selfless service to the most magnificent thing in the world--the struggle for the liberation of mankind. The record established by young miner Aleksey Stakhanov resounded all over the world as a triumph of liberated labor and of the working man's boundless creative possibilities. It is

impossible to list the names of all komsomols, heroes of the First Five-Year periods, whom our country takes pride in.

The passionate patriotism, boundless love for the fatherland, courage and heroism of the komsomol with singular vigor manifested themselves in the bitter trials of the great patriotic war. Hundreds of thousands of known and unknown heroes defended to the death every inch of their land. Their feats have forever been recorded in the history of the Leninist Komsomol, in the people's hearts and memories. (Applause)

After the war, when the country was rising from the ruins and today the komsomol has always been at the most critical places, where the most responsible tasks for communist construction were accomplished. The Dnepr GES, the Magnitka, Komsomolsk-on-the Amur and the Kharkov Tractor Plant, as well as the restoration of the Dnepr region's industrial giants, the construction of new Donbas mines, the erection of large electric power stations and virgin land reclamation have been perpetuated in the komsomol's legendary annals.

Young people have not only restored cities and laid new trunklines. Soviet youths have also covered a wide and brilliant path of creative growth, of shaping a new man and of consolidating the new, socialist way of life. Nearly 150 million Soviet people have received their excellent political training in the Young Leninists' League. And now, on the 60th anniversary, komsomols of all generations with emotion and acknowledgement say: "Glory be to thee, our own komsomol!" (Prolonged applause)

Certainly, the builders of the Boyarska Narrow-Gauge Railroad would regard the 7-mile strides made today by the young builders of the Baykal-Amur Trunkline as fantastic. But possession of lofty ideas and a willingness to serve the party cause and the socialist fatherland have constituted the main feature unfailingly and invariably characteristic of both the korchaginates and the present-day komsomols! (Prolonged applause)

"We communists take pride in our youths," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said. "Young people join the komsomol to manifest their love for and devotion to the Leninist Communist Party, to devote themselves to the service to its ideals and to the building of communism. Soviet youths follow the path traced for them by great Lenin." (Stormy applause)

Comrades, the country's present-day komsomol numbers 38 million young men and women. The Ukraine's Komsomol, which will be 60 years old next June, has six million members and is a combat detachment of the All-Union Komsomol. As symbols of its combat and labor glory, the republic's komsomol. As symbols of its combat and labor glory, the republic's komsomol bears on its banner high awards--the Lenin, the October Revolution and the Red Banner orders.

In the Soviet Ukraine's komsomols, young men and women commemorate the jubilee in a worthy manner. The high socialist pledges assumed in honor of the

new USSR Constitution's first anniversary and the komsomol's 60th anniversary have been successfully fulfilled.

In acknowledgement of the great part contributed by the republic's komsomols and all youth toward implementing the 25th Party Congress decisions, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded nine city and rayon komsomol organizations with honorary certificates, nine outstanding enterprises, institutions and educational establishments have been named after the Leninist Komsomol, and a large group of young workers, kolkhoz peasants, specialists, scientists, cultural workers and artists has been distinguished with Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium's honorary certificates and titles.

Allow me, Dear Comrades, to cordially congratulate all the award recipients and to wish them new remarkable successes for our beloved fatherland's glory! (Applause)

Comrade, the young people's great labor activity and constantly growing creative initiative very convincingly confirm the pointedness of Lenin's prediction: "Only through labor alone together with the workers and peasants makes true communists." Vladimir Ilich Lenin's speech at the Third Komsomol Congress has always been and is correct compass to guide komsomol activity under new, present-day conditions when tasks for and the scopes of communist construction have immeasurably increased.

All communists and all our people are glad that the komsomol and all young people have received tasks for improving production effectiveness and the quality of all work, for accelerating scientific-technical progress, for developing the non-Chernozem region and for continuing reclamation in Siberia and the Far East, as a vital issue of their own. What a scope for young people's initiative and creativity, particularly in the countryside, has been opened by the July CPSU Central Committee decisions! All these are truly grandiose and captivating tasks. Our fatherland's wealth and potential, the people's future and the happy future of yourselves, Dear Friends, as well as of your children, depend on their accomplishment. (Applause) For the sake of this it is worthwhile to work hard, in the komsomol manner. (Applause)

I would like to dedicate a few words to the part the republic's komsomol plays the important task of the further development of the coal mining industry. As I know, in 1958 the Ukrainian Komsomol was awarded the Lenin Order for its shock work in the rapid construction of new Donbas mines. Who else but you, Comrade Komsomols, in continuation of the glorious traditions, should come out with a new large-scale initiative worthy of the fact performed by those who in a record time built 37 coal mines.

In the land of the Soviets the younger generation has been provided with all conditions necessary to grow creatively, to obtain professional training, to exert efforts and skills and to make a major contribution toward the cause of building communism. An active participation in society's life, in the

concrete matters of one's own collective and komsomol organization has always been the best school for our youths.

To continue the komsomol traditions in a worthy manner today means to prove one's devotion to communist ideals with deeds and primarily with deeds.

To continue the komsomol traditions in a worthy manner today means to persistently educate young men and women in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism and in the spirit of the spirit of the willingness to defend the socialist fatherland at any moment.

To continue the komsomol traditions in a worthy manner today means to aspire to be better and purer in one's thoughts and deeds, in one's entire make-up and to justify with credit the lofty title of a citizen of the land of the Soviets. (Applause)

The Soviet Ukraine's Komsomol and all young people will undoubtedly always be loyal to these glorious traditions. (Stormy applause) New successes, good health and good luck to you, dear friends! (Applause)

Long live the glorious 60th anniversary of the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League! (Prolonged applause)

Glory be to great Lenin's party--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

(Stormy and prolonged applause. All rise. Slogans resound in honor of the CPSU and its combat headquarters--the Central Committee, in honor of the Leninist Komsomol).

CSO: 1800

PONOMAREV BOOK REFUTES CRITICS OF MARXISM-LENINISM

Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 42, Oct 78 pp 18-21

[Article by Victor Gushchin]

[Text]

The history of social thought is that of "the succession, and consequently, of the conflict of ideas," Lenin wrote. But the affirmation of no other set of ideas proceeded in such sharp, hard-fought struggle as the affirmation of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, which are transforming the world. The shakier the positions of the exploiting classes become and the broader the scale of the worldwide revolutionary liberation movement, the fiercer the attacks levelled by the bourgeoisie against the teaching of Marxism-Leninism as the battle standard of the millions. "This is particularly true today, when imperialism no longer commands the superiority of strength for an open armed struggle against the victorious new social system, and when it has to make certain political and economic concessions to the working-class and national liberation movements," Boris Ponomaryov writes in his recently published study of the cardinal features of the current anti-communist campaign.*

Behind the Critical Sallies

Paradoxical though it may seem, the anti-Marxists of all hues have again raised the cry about Marxism-Leninism being "outdated" and "unable" to provide the answers to the pressing political and social problems of the day precisely at a time when the world revolutionary process is developing in breadth and depth, when the might and prestige of the socialist community is steadily growing and the last bulwarks of colonialism and reaction are crumbling.

"The prime cause of the present unparalleled massive attacks of the enemies of social progress on the Marxist teaching and also the explanation of some of the tactics employed in these attacks," Ponomaryov writes, "must be sought in, above all, the character of our time, the specific nature of the present historical moment."

* B. N. Ponomaryov. "The Living and Effective Teaching of Marxism-Leninism (Reply to Critics)." Political Literature Publishers, Moscow, 1978. Translations into a number of foreign languages will be put out shortly by Progress Publishers, Moscow, and Peace and Socialism Publishers, Prague.

As regards the motives of the ruling circles in the imperialist camp, the reasons for their anti-communist frenzy are plain enough. They are out at all costs to prevent the masses from rallying to the banner of revolution. Hence the diehard subjectivism of their criticism of Marxism-Leninism, though here too some new angles may be observed. The most cautious bourgeois critics of Marxism-Leninism, realizing the futility of wholesale denunciation of scientific communism, prefer a different approach. For instance, the French philosopher Pierre Masset and his colleague Raymond Aron began by making obeisances to Marx, whose ideas they describe as a "form of self-expression of our epoch" and a "fact of civilization." But after this verbal tribute to Marxism, they go on to argue that it has "had its golden age" and has become an "echo of great myths." "The revolutions of which Marx spoke," Aron contends, "have remained in the past." Aron is of course not the first and, most likely, not the last servitor of the bourgeoisie who thinks he is attending a wake for Marxism. The fact is, however, that the bones of most such mourners have long been mouldering in their graves, while

Marxism-Leninism lives on and thrives, winning ever more supporters.

It is far more important to examine the reasons why doubts as to the correctness and vitality of Marxism-Leninism at times find their way into the midst of progressives. The commonest and best-known reason for this is the massive pressure exerted by bourgeois ideology on the working people, the working-class movement, the parties of the working class.

Suffice it to recall the history of Bernsteinianism, which also began with the contention that certain precepts of Marxism had become "antiquated," and developed into a concentrated form of criticism of all the basic ideas of Marxism from the standpoint of the bourgeois world outlook. Lenin had every grounds for saying that this revisionist trend "was transferred bodily from bourgeois to socialist literature."

Newcomers to the anti-imperialist, revolutionary liberation movements are particularly easy prey to bourgeois propaganda sowing doubt as to the effectiveness of Marxism-Leninism. In recent years millions of such newcomers have joined the struggle. Many of them are aware of the need for a radical reconstruction of the world along just lines, but far from all have the right idea of how this is to be accomplished. Such people frequently bring with them into the revolutionary movement their old prejudices and are easily disillusioned.

Among the Communists too there are some who have not developed full immunity to painful relapses into doubt as to the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist teaching. The reasons for this are mostly to be found in the actual conditions of life, in the complex and rapidly changing situations in which many Communist parties function. "It sometimes happens," Ponomaryov writes, "that the difficulties linked with understanding the processes actually taking place and with working out political strategy and tactics in the changing situation are refracted in the minds of individuals, even of sincere fighters against capitalism, as a 'crisis' of the Marxist-Leninist philosophy itself. The acute, pressing need for a further assimilation of Marxism-Leninism's inexhaustible resources, for enriching and developing that teaching, is sometimes seen as a need for 'surmounting' that teaching itself, for 'going beyond its framework,' for rejecting some of its basic features and propositions."

However, those who are truly dedicated to the cause of the revolution will never succumb to such moods, will never depart from the solid groundwork of Marxism-Leninism. Difficulties can be overcome, the right path can be found in any labyrinth and the correct answers given to the most complex problems of politics, economics and ideology not by renouncing the Marxist-Leninist principles and methods of analysis, but by applying these principles and methods correctly and creatively, taking full account

of every new development. This is conclusively demonstrated by the picture given in the present book of how fully the socio-political predictions of Marx, Engels and Lenin have been borne out.

Applied not dogmatically but creatively, the method of Marx and Lenin points out the correct approach to the solution of any problem, however new, of our time. And, most important of all, it makes it possible not only unerringly to assess one or another situation, but to draw conclusions from it for revolutionary practice.

Marxism-Leninism is not outdated. On the contrary, its vital significance and the validity of its basic principles are being confirmed over and over again by the current social evolution, by both past experience and the realities of today.

Indivisible Unity

In the present anti-Marxist campaign special emphasis is placed on attacks on Lenin and Leninism with the object of weakening and ideologically disarming the revolutionary vanguard of the working class. More, the attacks levelled against Leninism are not confined only to the sphere of theory. They are invariably directed against existing socialism, the socialism that has been built in the Soviet Union, and contain the poison barb of nationalism, setting the so-called "Western" and "Eastern" variants of Marxism one against the other.

The arsenal of arguments used for these attacks is meagre indeed. They all boil down to the claim that Leninism is not a further development of Marxism as a whole, or else that its significance is confined to the pre-October period and the first

years after the Great October Socialist Revolution. It is also said that Leninism is a "purely Russian" teaching, at best applicable only to countries at a low level of capitalist development.

These "arguments" do not hold water. Marxism and Leninism are as inseparably and logically linked together as the two epochs in world history in which they took shape: the epoch of pre-monopoly capitalism, the time of Marx and Engels, and the epoch of the rise and decline of imperialism, the epoch of its crisis and its revolutionary transition to socialism, the epoch of Lenin.

Through scientific analysis the founders of Marxism revealed the most important economic and political laws governing the development of capitalism, and outlined the prospects and charted the principal areas of social progress. However, Marx and Engels, whose thinking was strictly scientific, avoided flights of fantasy in regard to questions to which social practice had not yet provided the answer. The elaboration of many of these questions devolved on Lenin.

"More than a hundred years have passed since Karl Marx proved that the aggravation of the capitalist system's contradictions, its revolutionary overthrow, and the transition to socialism were a law, and showed the historic role of the working class," Ponomaryov writes. "At the close of the nineteenth and in the initial decades of the twentieth century Lenin enriched and developed the Marxist teaching relative to the new historical conditions. Since then Marxism has been and remains inconceivable without the new elements introduced into it by Lenin."

It is just as impossible to "expunge" Lenin's contribution from the scientifically substantiated world outlook of the proletariat—which is what its class enemies want—as to remove, say, the theory of relativity from modern physics. To do so would be a huge step backwards and would amount to robbing humanity of one of its most important ideological achievements. But if it were denied that Lenin "brought Marxism up to date in line with the experience and needs of the revolutionary struggle in the era of imperialism and proletarian social revolution, the era of building socialism and communism," the book says, "the inevitable conclusion

would be that the Marxian teaching is a set of ossified propositions and that the historical period of great revolutionary battles and the emergence of a new social system had yielded no new theoretical principles and discoveries. It would then follow that the Marxists of today should analyze the present trends of social development on principles that reflect the conditions of the nineteenth century, giving a wide berth to the new Leninist ideas summing up the deep-going revolutionary changes of our century."

Equally invalid are the attempts made to depict Leninism as a "purely Russian" phenomenon, to deny its universal character. Needless to say, Russia was Lenin's main field of activity. But just as Marxism cannot be considered the product only of Britain or Germany, so Leninism never was the product only of the Russian realities. Lenin, the great internationalist, always took a worldwide view of things, studying the development of imperialism on a global scale, never restricting his horizons to any one country. Even Russia's problems he examined in the context of world history, and in the Russian working class he always saw a contingent of the international working-class movement.

Throughout his life Lenin closely followed the development of the workers' struggle in all countries, winning the esteem of the world proletariat and becoming its recognized leader.

The very circumstances of Lenin's life, his prolonged exile, contributed to this. It is a well-known fact that Lenin took an active part in the activity of the Second International and in its congresses. It was Lenin who raised the banner of struggle against imperialist war and charted for the international working class the revolutionary way out of that war.

After the October Revolution, Lenin's contacts with the international and in particular the West European communist and working-class movement, far from weakening, grew still stronger, more active

and multiform. He headed the preparatory work for the founding of the Third, Communist International and elaborated the cardinal principles of the strategy and tactics of the world communist movement. Most of the prominent leaders of that movement maintained the closest contact with Lenin, who helped them with advice and practical actions. An instance of such assistance are his numerous writings dealing with pressing problems of the revolutionary struggle of the working people in both the East and the West.

Most important of all, I wish to stress again, is the fact that practically all the basic conclusions and propositions of Leninism are international in character. Suffice it to recall Lenin's theory of imperialism and the theory of the socialist revolution; his teaching concerning the proletarian party of a new type; the thesis about the hegemony of the working class in the revolutionary movement; the need for the proletariat to win allies, and other key ideas verified by life, by the practical experience of the international communist and working-class movement.

The present attacks against Leninism are particularly insidious inasmuch as they inevitably become a component of the reactionary crusade against existing socialism. These attacks are part of the "psychological warfare" waged by the bourgeoisie against the socialist countries, an important element of the campaign it has unleashed against détente and the forces of social progress at home. Drawing attention to this aspect, the author of the present book points out that the bourgeoisie regrettably sometimes succeeds in befuddling a section of the population with specious devices. "This," he says, "makes any retreat from the principle of solidarity and any unfounded criticism of and dissociation from existing socialism not only a theoretical problem or a problem of the relations between Communist parties. It is most directly linked with détente, with the prospects for preventing war."

The unwarranted attacks on socialist countries designed to misrepresent their achievements and policies, the book stresses, weaken the resistance of the masses to the reactionary machinations of the imperialists.

Preconditions of Victory

Stereotyped patterns for revolutionary struggle are alien to the scientific world outlook of the proletariat. This outlook develops in step with practice, drawing on the multiform experience of the peoples fighting for social and national liberation. "We do not claim that Marx knew or Marxists know the road to socialism down to the last detail," Lenin wrote. "It would be nonsense to claim anything of the kind. What we know is the direction of this road, and the class forces that follow it: the specific, practical details will come to light only through the *experience of the millions* when they take things into their own hands." He stressed again and again that the general guiding principles of Marxism are "applied in England differently than in France, in France differently than in Germany, and in Germany differently than in Russia."

The CPSU firmly adheres to this Leninist view on the multiformity of ways to socialism. But there still are those who seek to sow confusion, to make the question of the relationship between the general and the specific in the revolutionary process a bone of contention. Moreover, in all these attempts it is plain for all to see that the ideological opponents of the Marxist-Leninist teaching are out to misrepresent the position of the CPSU. For one thing, they claim that the CPSU seeks to impose its own views on other contingents of the international communist and working-class movement, that it is opposed to the new ideas evolved by fraternal parties in the course of their search for ways and means of struggle for democracy and socialism in their own countries.

Nothing, however, could be farther from the truth. No honest and informed Communist, no right-minded person can agree with such assertions. To be true to the facts, Ponomaryov writes, we must note that the CPSU was among the first to advance the ideas of the multiformity of ways to socialism. "It was the first, in fact, to put them up for discussion before the world communist movement, whereupon they were further elaborated and became integrated in the public mind and in the social practice of our time."

Salient among these most important ideas are the questions of the greater significance of the world balance of forces for the revolutionary, liberation struggle in each country; the significance of the defense of bourgeois democratic freedoms and the indivisibility of the

struggle for democracy and for socialism in the conditions of contemporary capitalism; the greater chances in the new situation for the revolution to be relatively peaceful and to come about without armed uprising or civil war, and many other problems.

In advancing these new ideas, the CPSU has always urged their creative examination, a comradely comparison of views within the framework of dedication to communist principles. "Of this we now want to remind those who, leaning in effect on ideas that were first advanced by the CPSU, are looking for original approaches to the struggle for socialism in the conditions of present-day capitalism, and who sometimes tend to distort the position of the CPSU in the communist movement and its theoretical views," Ponomaryov says.

This reminder is also in order because no theoretical conclusion can be fruitful if tainted by anti-Sovietism or drawn in opposition to existing socialism and not in opposition to the capitalist system. The

most revolutionary-sounding conceptions lead into the dead end of reformism and opportunism if they contradict the principles of internationalism and are built on negation, not to say defamation, of past revolutionary experience, and especially of victorious revolutionary experience. They are fraught with the danger of serious setbacks for the working class.

It is not under pressure from without but on the basis of its own experience that the international communist and working-class movement has become convinced of the validity of Marxism-Leninism, which has revealed and formulated such general laws of socialist revolution and the building of socialism as the necessity of effective political power being in the hands of the working class acting in alliance with all other sections of the working people; the utilization of this power to abolish the socio-economic domination of the capitalists and other exploiters; the inspiring and organizing role of the working class and its communist vanguard in uniting the working masses in the struggle

to build socialism; and defence of the revolution by the people's government against inevitable attacks by the class enemy.

These are reliable guideposts in the struggle for a socialist future. This has been conclusively demonstrated not only by successful revolutions, but, perhaps even to a greater extent, by those that failed because they did not have at least one of these factors to draw on.

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Life itself has shown that Marxism-Leninism has not grown old and cannot grow old because it reflects and determines the main tendencies of social progress and points the tried and tested way to the achievement of the goals and ideals cherished by all honest-minded people—the way to a classless society based on social ownership of the means of production, a society where social justice will prevail and where all the sources of the national wealth will serve the working people.

The heritage of Marx, Engels and

Lenin, however the enemies of social progress may try to denigrate it, always was and always will be an omnipotent weapon of the working class, of all the progressive forces of the world, and primarily of their vanguard—the Communist and Workers' parties. "We preserve as a great achievement of social thinking all the knowledge about society and the class struggle, about the laws of historical development, about the socialist revolution and ways of building socialism which Marx, Engels and Lenin gave us," Leonid Brezhnev said. "We preserve them not as an archivist keeps old documents, but in a way befitting the heirs of this great teaching, boldly employing this priceless capital of knowledge in practice and constantly developing and multiplying the great theoretical wealth that has been handed down to us."

Characterizing Marxism, Lenin said it was all-powerful because it was true. Today we have every grounds for saying the same about Marxist-Leninist theory in its entirety.

CSO: 1812

ALIYEV ADDRESSES COMMEMORATIVE MEETING

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 12 Oct 78 pp 1-2

[Address by G.A. Aliyev on occasion of meeting commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of S.G. Shaumyan]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

The living memory of the generations solicitously preserves bright and noble examples of courageous fighters for the workers' cause. Stepan Georgiyevich Shaumyan has joined for all time the ranks of immortals of the Leninist Bolshevik cohort. (Applause). And today in this stately palace there are gathered the representatives of party, soviet and public organizations of Azerbaydzhhan to ceremonially commemorate the 100th anniversary of the day of birth of that fiery revolutionary, outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union, a true pupil and comrade-in-arms of the great Lenin--Stepan Georgiyevich Shaumyan. (Tumultuous applause).

These days the workers of Azerbaydzhhan are living under the indelible impression of a major joyous holiday. General Secretary CC CPSU, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L.I. Brezhnev presented to Baku --the city of glorious revolutionary, labor and internationalist traditions-- the order bearing great Lenin's name. (Tumultuous, continuous applause). "Vladimir Il'ich, in Kirov's colorful expression, from far-off, distant lands, heard the hearts of Baku's proletarians beating. He was closely connected with the workers of Azerbaydzhhan, directed their revolutionary struggle, showed them the path to the future. And they always responded enthusiastically to the calls of the leader," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said. And the Order of Lenin on the Red Banner of the capital of Soviet Azerbaydzhhan is a worthy reward to all the generations of revolutionaries-transformers. (Tumultuous applause).

This is a reward for those who in the forge of class battles wrought the Bolshevik organization of Azerbaydzhhan. This is acknowledgment of those who six days after the victory of the armed uprising in Petrograd proclaimed the Soviet power in Baku. This is the highest honor to all the commissars of the Baku commune--the Bolshevik citadel of the Caucasus. This is an award to

the selfless toilers of the first five-year plans. This is evidence of the strength of spirit of their sons and daughters who fought for our victory during the time of the severe testings of the Great Patriotic War. This is a worthy award to the continuers of the cause of the revolutionary fighters who raised Soviet Azerbaydzhhan to the peaks of social-economic progress. (Applause).

In presenting the Order of Lenin, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev placed a high value on the revolutionary and labor achievement of the people of Baku, the workers of Azerbaydzhhan whose deeds have been inscribed on many eloquent lines in the biography of the Soviet land. The working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the people's intelligentsia of the republic are filled with a desire of their entire life, with selfless labor and with each heartbeat to be worthy of the order, personifying the deathless example of our teacher and leader. (Tumultuous applause).

In this hall are representatives of all the generations of Leninists--veterans who came under the banner of the party in the years of struggle against tsarism and the bourgeoisie, heroes of the first five-year plans, front-liners who traversed the fire-ridden roads of the Great Patriotic War, city and rural workers, and our glorious youth. Permit me, dear comrades, to congratulate you once more on the highest award of the Motherland. (Tumultuous applause).

With a feeling of the deepest respect and fervent gratitude, we greet the glory and pride of our party--tested Bolsheviks whose life, ideas, deeds and aspirations are dedicated to serving the great aim of struggle for the victory of the Soviet power and the building of socialism and communism. Thank you from the heart, comrade veterans, for your valor in class battles, for your selfless labor, for your big contribution to the achievements of Soviet Azerbaydzhhan. (Tumultuous applause). May you enjoy sound health, much strength and success in your noble work. (Applause).

We receive great joy in greeting the delegations from the fraternal republics: Georgia--headed by Secretary of the Presidium of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet T.V. Lashkarashvili (applause), Armenia--headed by Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia B.B. Galumyan (applause), Turkmeniya--headed by Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmeniya M.M. Moldayev (applause), Gagarinskiy Rayon of our Motherland's capital--headed by 2nd Secretary of Gagarinskiy CPSU Raykom L.N. Shapkin. (Applause). Your participation, dear friends, in the festivities on the occasion of the great jubilee of Stepan Georgiyevich Shaumyan is seen by the workers of Azerbaydzhhan as convincing evidence of the mighty ideological and moral power of the indestructible fraternity of peoples passed on to us by the heroes of revolutionary battles. (Applause).

We greet with all our hearts the relatives and close ones of Stepan Georgiyevich, all the Baku commissars taking part in the triumphal session. (Tumultuous applause).

The glorious epic of the Baku commune, which raised Lenin's banner of the Soviet power over the Caucasus in the incandescent year of 1918--this unfading

achievement of the pioneers of October is an inexhaustible source of inspiration for all generations of fighters and builders.

Six decades have passed since the fiery hearts of the commissars stopped beating, killed by the hands of English interventionists and Social-Revolutionary counterrevolution on the sands of the Transcaspian. Together with Stepanov Shaumyan there strode into immortality the fighting friends and comrades-in-arms of Meshadi Azizbekov, Alesha Dzhaparidze, Ivan Fioletov, all the 26 Baku commissars.

I ask that you honor the bright memory of the revolutionary fighters by rising. (All stand up).

The Baku commissars are always with us. Their combat slogan: "Long live communism!" has become the all-conquering banner of the millions of builders of the new world. (Tumultuous applause).

Comrades! The entire brief but bright and full life of a professional revolutionary, the many-sided party and state activities of Stepan Georgiyevich Shauman serve as a symbol of a selfless struggle for the freedom and happiness of laboring people, for the triumph of the ideals of communism. Stepan Shaumyan was distinguished by a clear mind, deep analysis, an extraordinary ability to penetrate to the very essence of happenings, to see all their dialectical conformance to law. Ideological steadfastness, Bolshevik adherence to principle, limitless devotion to the working class, no compromise with the enemies of revolution--which was the amalgam of the heroic character of Stepan Shaumyan. (Applause).

It was namely about such revolutionaries as S.G. Shaumyan that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said that the new generations of builders of communism should "emulate their revolutionary zeal, their deep communist conviction, selfless devotion to the great cause of our party, their fiery romanticism and unquenchable hatred of the enemies of revolution; to emulate and apply all this to the solution of the diverse problems of building of communism facing us today."

Stepan Georgiyevich Shaumyan was born 1 (13) October 1878 in Tiflis. Even as a youth at the end of the last century, when there started to gather over Russia the threatening cloud of a revolutionary storm, he embarked on the thorny and laborious path of struggle for the workers' cause.

At the Tiflis Real School, the future communard's philosophical outlook gradually began to be formed. "What should one do? What should one believe? What road should a man take who is ready for self-sacrifice?"--these questions agitated the youth. He inquisitively sought answers to them in the struggle against autocracy, for the happiness of the working people. Stepan was all of seventeen when he proclaimed his credo: "To live, to fight, to defeat and when defeated to again live and live." He bore this optimistic motto all his wonderful life, to the last breath given in the service of a great aim. (Applause).

In 1899, S.G. Shaumyan formed in the village of Dzhalalagly (today the city of Stepanavan) the first Marxist group in Armenia. A year later he joined the ranks of the RSDRP [Russian Social Democratic Workers Party] and dedicated all of himself to the work of the party, the work of Lenin. Both the party and the Soviet people pay a fitting tribute of love and respect to their faithful son.

At the commencement of the 20th century, he first studied at the Petersburg Technological Institute and then at the Riga Polytechnic Institute. S.G. Shaumyan established ties with local social democrats and conducted revolutionary work among the youth. In a letter to relatives he stated: "I have thoroughly acquainted myself with the working-class movement, with that social movement called socialism."

Persecution by the tsarist secret police forced the young revolutionary to return in 1902 to Tiflis. Here together with other social democrats he created a Marxist organization called the "Union of Armenian Social Democrats" as an integral part of the RSDRP. Lenin's ISKRA supported the Union, approved its manifesto written by S.G. Shaumyan. "We," Vladimir Il'ich wrote, "greet with all our hearts the manifesto of the "Union of Armenian Social Democrats," especially its attempt to provide a correct formulation of the national question."

S.G. Shaumyan was in Berlin toward the end of 1902. A student of the university's philosophy faculty, he joined the work of RSDRP foreign organizations and headed a commission of the central committee for the publication of social-democrat literature in the Armenian and Georgian languages. He got particularly involved and participated with a great sense of responsibility in the translation of the works of K. Marx, F. Engels and V.I. Lenin into the Armenian language.

A most important landmark in S.G. Shaumyan's, one that determined his entire subsequent life, was his acquaintanceship with V.I. Lenin. They met in the spring of 1903 in Geneva. The depth and clarity of Vladimir Il'ich's thought, his simplicity and modesty produced an indelible impression on the 25-year-old Stepan. As contemporaries recall, V.I. Lenin cordially greeted the young Marxist, encouraged him and asked him to report systematically on affairs in the Caucasus. A lively correspondence with V.I. Lenin, his advice and friendly attention inspired and augmented the powers of S. Shaumyan. He signed one of his correspondences most expressively--"Leninist."

And when in Russia the first popular revolution broke out, S.G. Shaumyan was made wiser by considerable experience in party work and was well aware of the significance of the events taking place. His articles, written in 1905-1907, were devoted to a defense of the Leninist tactics of the Bolsheviks in the bourgeois-democratic revolution. In November 1905, he wrote: "Until all political power without exception passes into the hands of the people, an autocracy of the people is established, the working people will continue to be constrained in their struggle for the liberation of mankind, for socialism."

S.G. Shaumyan was tempered in the crucible of the first Russian revolution, acquired the political experience of a leader in the struggle of the workers

and peasants of the Transcaucasus. He consistently and in principle adhered to Leninist tactics in revolution, decisively exposed Mensheviks, bourgeois nationalists. As a member of the Caucasus Union Committee, S. Shaumyan organized strikes and demonstrations of workers in Baku, Tiflis, Erivan, and revolutionary demonstrations by peasants.

A delegate to the 4th (Unifying) and 5th (London) RSDRP Congresses, S.G. Shaumyan, expressing the will of the Bolsheviks of the Caucasus, came out uncompromisingly against the Mensheviks and steadfastly defended Leninist positions of principle.

After the 5th RSDRP Congress, the party sent S.G. Shaumyan to Baku. Here the chief nerve of the social-political life of the Caucasus was to be found--the class struggle of proletarians against the oppression of capitalism. The Baku period of the revolutionary activity of Stepan Georgiyevich began in June 1907. Fate established strong bonds between him and the city of petroleum.

Party work in the outstanding industrial center of the Transcaucasus, which had become for him like a native city, life in the thick of the masses of the multinational Baku proletariat--one of the powerful detachments of the working class of Russia, constant sensing of the pulse of the most revolutionary class of the epoch enriched with new facets the remarkable traits of character of the Bolshevik. It is namely in Baku, as S.G. Shaumyan wrote subsequently, that he really came to understand the nature of the proletarian class struggle.

Under the guidance of S.G. Shaumyan, M.A. Azizbekov, P.A. Dzhaparidze, I.T. Fioletov, M.S. Ol'minskiy, G.K. Ordzhonikidze, I.V. Stalin, S.M. Efendiayev and others, the Baku party organization became a fortress of Bolshevism and a stable buttress of V.I. Lenin in the struggle for the preservation and strengthening of the illegal proletarian party. "We are firmly convinced in the rightness of Il'ich," S. Shaumyan wrote in 1908. In another letter, he again emphasized: "We were completely on Il'ich's side."

In September 1911, S.G. Shaumyan was arrested and, after several months, was exiled to Astrakhan'. But even in exile, he continued his revolutionary work, remained constantly interested in the state of affairs in Baku and the Transcaucasus, and carried on a correspondence with V.I. Lenin. In Astrakhan', he met Nariman Narimanov, also exiled there. They collaborated on newspapers and a people's university, carried on revolutionary propaganda. The friendship of the two outstanding Bolshevik revolutionaries passed through many adversities and tests.

In the spring of 1914, S. Shaumyan returned to Baku and again headed the Bolshevik organization. Together with other prominent party workers, he prepared and headed a general summer strike of Baku petroleum workers and attained satisfaction of their demands. For more than two months, its alarm bell sounded over Russia, causing confusion among the oppressors.

When World War I broke out, S.G. Shaumyan, like the entire Baku Bolshevik organization, without any vacillation took the Leninist internationalist position on questions of war and peace. In this connection, he wrote to

V.I. Lenin and N.K. Krupskaya on 1 October 1915: "... In general I allow myself to think that I and our whole family (that is, the Bolsheviks of Baku--G.A.) are holding high our family (that is, Bolshevik--G.A.) banner and that you may rest easy concerning our reputation."

News of the February 1917 Revolution found S.G. Shaumyan in exile in Saratov. Returning to Baku he learned that he had been chosen in absentia by the workers chairman of the Baku Soviet. S.G. Shaumyan together with M.A. Azizbekov, P.A. Dzhaparidze, I.T. Fioletov, N.N. Narimanov, S.M. Efendiayev and other Bolsheviks directed the struggle of the Baku proletarians for implementation of Lenin's policy of transition to a socialist revolution. "The revolution has not ended--it is continuing," Stepan Shaumyan wrote in the spring days of 1917. During this difficult period he headed the Baku Party Committee and the Baku Soviet, supervised the publication of Bolshevik newspapers, appeared before workers with lectures and reports. He remained at the center of political events in Azerbaijan and in all of the Transcaucasus.

Stepan Shaumyan fought tirelessly for the strengthening of the international union of the workers of Baku and all workers of Azerbaijan. The Bolshevik organization continued to increase the scope of organizational and propaganda work, taking into consideration the multinational composition of the workers. S.G. Shaumyan paid special attention to the activities of the Bolsheviks among the most numerous segment of proletarians--Azerbaijan workers. On 19 May 1917, on his proposal, the Baku RSDRP Committee examined the question "Concerning Work Among Muslims" and felt it necessary to strengthen the Bolshevik Gummey Organization and to start the publication of the newspaper GUMMET. Its first issue came out on 3 July under the editorship of N. Narimanov. The Baku Committee also recommended increasing the representation of Azerbaijan workers in the Soviet of Worker and Military Deputies. At this session there was considered the question, and a decision was adopted, on intensifying work among Armenian workers.

Stepan Georgiyevich Shaumyan participated actively in preparing for the Great October Socialist Revolution. In June 1917 at the First All-Russian Congress of Soviets of Worker and Soldier Deputies in Petrograd, on instructions of the Bolshevik faction, he proposed a plan of a resolution on peace and made appearances in its defense. At this time, S.G. Shaumyan again met V.I. Lenin and told him of the situation in the Caucasus, particularly in Azerbaijan. V.I. Lenin gave a number of suggestions to the communists of the region. "Il'ich was glad to see Stepan," N.K. Krupskaya wrote later, "and to seriously discuss with him all the most acute problems facing the Bolsheviks at this time."

At the 6th RSDRP(b) Congress, a congress concerned with the organizational and political preparations for Great October, S.G. Shaumyan was chosen as a member of the party's Central Committee. After the congress he became part of the guiding nucleus of the Central Committee--the close staff of the Central Committee. On 15 September a session of the party's Central Committee discussed V.I. Lenin's letters on an armed uprising. S.G. Shaumyan upheld Lenin's plan

and heaped shame on those who had little faith. Returning from Petrograd to Baku, he together with other Bolsheviks engaged in a great deal of work relative to the practical realization of the directives of the Central Committee.

On the eve of the decisive battle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, he opened the First Congress of Bolshevik Organizations of the Caucasus in the beginning of October in Tiflis. S.G. Shaumyan presented a report on the current situation and put out a fighting call: "Go forth boldly to meet the tasks brought to the fore by life and, on taken power in your hands, bring the revolution to a victorious conclusion." The congress sent greetings to V.I. Lenin, expressing the firm conviction that the new revolution would create for him favorable conditions for "emerging from the underground and openly occupying his post as leader of our party, leader of the Great Russian Revolution." (Tumultuous applause).

On 25 October the first victorious socialist revolution in the history of mankind took place. (Applause). The main event of the 20th century, the October Revolution initiated a new epoch--the epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism on a worldwide scale.

And the first from the East to man the October barricades was Azerbaijan. (Applause). On 2 November 1917, the Soviet power was proclaimed in Baku. Addressing the workers and population of the city, the ispolkom of the Baku Soviet wrote in an appeal put out under the signature of S.G. Shaumyan: "Everyone desiring the well-being of the people and the quickest possible establishment of peace and order in this tormented and exhausted country should immediately and decisively go over to the side of the new government, the Government of People's Commissars headed by Lenin."

Soviet Baku became the advance post of the October Socialist Revolution in Azerbaydzhan and in the entire Transcaucasus. Like a powerful flare it illuminated for workers and the very poor peasantry of the region the path of struggle for social and national liberation. In December 1917, the RSFSR Council of People's Commissars under the chairmanship of V.I. Lenin appointed S.G. Shaumyan Commissar Extraordinary for Affairs of the Caucasus.

In March 1918, the Musavatists launched an anti-Soviet revolt in Baku, intending to throttle the Soviet power. Thanks to decisive and firm measures taken by the Bolsheviks, the revolt was liquidated.

A true peak of revolutionary creativity by the working class was the formation on 25 April 1918 of the Baku Council of People's Commissars under the chairmanship of member of the Central Committee of the Bolshevik party Stepan Georgiyevich Shaumyan. The composition of this first plenipotentiary government in the Transcaucasus included M.A. Azizbekov, P.A. Dzhaparidze, I.T. Fioletov, N.N. Narimanov, G.N. Korganov, Ya.D. Zevin, M.G. Vezirov, N.N. Kolesnikova, A.B. Karinyan and others.

And it is noteworthy that on 1 May, the Day of International Solidarity and Fraternity of the Workers of All Countries that Baku Council of People's Commissars triumphantly proclaimed in its Declaration that "One of the basic

tasks of the Baku Council of People's Commissars will be the establishment of as close a tie as possible with the central power and as close as possible unification of Baku workers and poor peasantry of the guberniya with the workers and peasants of all of Russia."

This exciting document expressed the thoughts and expectations of the Baku proletarians, the desire of the Azerbaijan people to strengthen friendship and fraternity with Soviet Russia and the great Russian people. (Applause).

V.I. Lenin, the Central Committee of the RKP(b) [Russian Communist Party (of Bolsheviks)] and the Soviet government attentively followed the development of revolutionary events in Azerbaijan and directed on a daily basis the struggle of the Bolsheviks for realization of socialist transformations. And although Baku was in the throes of civil war and foreign intervention, the Azerbaijan Bolsheviks, guided by Lenin's ideas, utilizing the experience of socialist construction in Russia, steadfastly solved the tasks of a proletarian dictatorship.

A new apparatus of the workers' and peasants' government was created: the Baku Council of People's Commissars nationalized the petroleum industry and the Caspian merchant fleet, published a decree on confiscation of the lands of the local nobility and their transfer to the toiling peasants, did everything in its power to improve the living conditions of workers and to raise labor productivity. Overcoming the desperate resistance of reactionaries, the Soviet power introduced the people to literacy, art, literature.

The first steps of the Baku Council of People's Commissars evoked the enthusiastic approval of V.I. Lenin. "We are overjoyed about your firm and decisive policy," Vladimir Il'ich wrote to S. Shaumyan on 14 May 1918. "Succeed in uniting it to very careful diplomacy applicable unconditionally to the present very difficult situation--and we shall overcome."

In all its activities, the Baku Council of People's Commissars depended on the broad masses of workers. Stepan Shaumyan repeatedly emphasized the deep democratism and class character of the policy of the Soviet power. "Today the power is different, the power is ours--a workers' power," he said at a conference of industry and plant committees. "Each worker should... feel himself to be not only a legislator but also as an executor. The Soviet power is a mass power. Only through general participation will the Council work for the benefit of workers and will the revolution move ahead."

Thus at this incredibly difficult time, following Central Russia, there was established in Azerbaijan the foundation for a democracy of the new type--socialist democracy. Today it is embodied in our society of developed socialism. The spirit of people's democracy permeates each article of the new USSR Constitution--the Fundamental Law of the Soviet state, which already for a year now has been operating, living and working for communism. (Tumultuous applause).

The Bolsheviks of Azerbaijan, not sparing their energies, conducted a struggle for the development of socialist revolution in depth and breadth.

Scorning the intrigues of the bourgeois nationalists, not fearing mortal danger, they brought to the masses--to the oilfields and plants, to villages and districts Lenin's truth. And in all the transformations of the commune there was to be found the titanic labor of the chairman of the Baku Council of People's Commissars. As Sultan Medzhid Evendiyev said aptly of him, "Stepan Shaumyan is the inspirer of the Baku commune, his intelligence, brain, knowledge, thought... The iron logic of Stepan's speeches keenly beat and routed the enemies of the commune. He is the beloved leader of the army of petroleum workers." (Applause).

Despite the selfless struggle of the Baku proletariat, the Soviet power in Baku, in the face of the onslaught of the united forces of foreign interventionists and internal counterrevolution--Socialist Revolutionaries, Mensheviks, Musavatists and Dashnaks--temporarily fell. On 20 September 1918, English interventionists and their Social Revolutionary hirelings brutally shot the leaders of the Baku commune. The list of the bloody deeds of the imperialists was augmented by a new crime, which freedom-loving peoples will never forget.

Stepan Shaumyan and his comrades heroically met death. Their war cry, echoing over the dunes of the Transcaucasus, sounded as a fiery call to comrades in the struggle for the cause of October and for future generations.

On 26 April 1920, revolting workers and peasants of Azerbaijan, led by the Communist Party and with the fraternal help of the Russian working class of Soviet Russia, overthrew the rotting anti-people's Musavatist regime. Over proletarian Baku, over Azerbaijan, there was hung for all time the Red Banner of the Soviet power. (Tumultuous applause).

Comrades! Stepan Georgiyevich Shaumyan did not live long, only 40 years. But in that short period, he created tens of works, articles dealing with the most diverse problems of his time. Stepan Shaumyan was one of the major theoreticians of our party: Sergo Ordzhonikidze aptly called him the "heavy artillery of theoretical Marxism."

The works of S.G. Shaumyan astound one with their encyclopedic knowledge, clarity and systematic exposition in the elucidation of the problems of dialectical materialism, political economy, scientific socialism, strategy and tactics of the party in revolution, party construction, art, esthetics and literary criticism. His thought inevitably follows the channel of Lenin's ideas and is deeply permeated with the spirit of Leninism.

S.G. Shaumyan firmly and consistently advocated and defended Lenin's ideas concerning social-class content, the motivating forces and prospects of revolution in Russia, on the tasks of the party of the working class in the struggle against tsarism and capitalism. He ceaselessly propagandized the Marxist-Leninist idea of the continuity of revolutionary theory of the development of bourgeois-democratic revolution into a socialist revolution and tirelessly fought for its realization in practice.

S.G. Shaumyan examined questions of theory inevitably in dialectical unity with the revolutionary struggle of the working class. He was uncompromising in regard to opportunism of any hue and with Bolshevik principle specifically struck down those who tried to discredit Marxism-Leninism, to push off politically conscious proletarians from the revolutionary path.

He considered most important the formation of a materialist outlook in workers. In this S.G. Shaumyan was guided by Lenin's idea that the consciousness of workers will not really be a class consciousness until they start to understand and appreciate the happenings of social-political life from positions of creative Marxism.

S.G. Shaumyan was one of the first Marxists in Russia to engage himself in the elucidation of the national question. This very complex problem of social development under the conditions of multinational Transcaucasus was especially acute. The revolutionary social-democrat movement of the Transcaucasus reached manhood and grew stronger in an uncompromising fight against the ideologies and practices of bourgeois nationalism. Stepan Shaumyan and his comrades-in-arms were in the front line of fire. They came out decisively in defense of the Marxist-Leninist theory of a nation and the Bolshevik national program. A considerable contribution to Marxist-Leninist teaching on the national question is made by S.G. Shaumyan's work "On National-Cultural Autonomy," published in 1914.

In examining the national question in organic unity with the great liberating struggle of peoples, S.G. Shaumyan related inextricably its final solution to victory of socialist revolution. "The complete elimination of national contradiction, in other words, a radical solution of the question," S.G. Shaumyan wrote, "is impossible as long as capitalist production exists. This contradiction can only be eliminated with the deposition of the contemporary social order, with the liberation of labor from the yoke of capitalism."

The works of S.G. Shaumyan are a model of concrete embodiment of theory and practice of proletarian internationalism. He unceasingly reminded workers of the Transcaucasus of their affiliation to the worldwide army of labor, of an international debt and called for a strengthening of ties with the heroic Russian proletariat--the vanguard of the international working class, the banner bearer of internationalism. (Applause). The party conducted ideological conditioning of workers of all nationalities and their education in the spirit of life-giving proletarian internationalism in the midst of a fierce struggle against nationalism. And Stepan Shaumyan with the tremendous force of conviction boldly and mercilessly unmasked the true face of those who tried to alienate workers and to infect them with the pernicious influence of nationalism. Pointing to the bloody relationship of nationalism and opportunism, to their hostility toward Marxism, he wrote: "Nationalism and opportunism are the most sworn enemies of Marxism, and it is not surprising that they, like two sisters, are always together and embracing each other." These words sound topical even in our days when revisionist satraps of international imperialist reaction extol rotten nationalist views, seeing in them a means of destroying the unity of antiimperialist, communist forces and ideological undermining of the vital foundations of real socialism.

We are proud that the proletarian, socialist internationalism, for whose triumph the Bolshevik guard of October and great Lenin fought, has become the battle banner of our international fraternity. The feeling of a single family permeates the whole life of the new historic community of people--the Soviet people. Soviet Azerbaijan is the living embodiment of international unity, where the representatives of almost one hundred nations and nationalities labor shoulder to shoulder. Indissoluble bonds of friendship and fraternity of the Azerbaijan people and the great Russian people and all the peoples of our country have been secured with the blood of Leninist revolutionaries spilled in class battles and joint building of socialism and communism. (Tumultuous applause).

The Azerbaydzhan people are suffused with the feeling of deepest love and gratitude to the great Russian people--the pioneers of October, the selfless workers and fiery internationalists for their inspiring example and generosity of soul, for their fraternity and friendship. (Tumultuous applause). We express heartfelt gratitude to all the peoples of our country for help in the building of the wonderful socialist reality of Soviet Azerbaydzhan. (Tumultuous applause). We shall, as Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev asked when speaking in Baku, always be true to the wonderful internationalist traditions of the Baku working class and actively implement the sage Leninist national policy of our party. (Tumultuous, continuing applause).

Comrades! S.G. Shaumyan deeply believed in a decisive victory of the chief force of social progress--the working class. He emphasized that the spirit of collectivism and class solidarity of proletarians, the mass character of their movement, guided by the conscious vanguard--the party--was the source of power of the working class and of the manifold strengthening of its revolutionary potential. "The whole power of the contemporary working-class movement, guided by the social democrats, lies in the fact," S.G. Shaumyan wrote in the newspaper BAKINSKIY PROLETARIY in May 1908, "that it brings to the stage of history the working masses as a fighting force. Neither the good deeds of any strong forces in this world, nor the individual struggles of particular heroes sacrificing themselves for the welfare of all, but namely the struggle of the working masses, armed with the light of social democratic consciousness and organized as a class is necessary."

In the social type of the conscious proletarian, S.G. Shaumyan saw the personification of the best moral qualities, the prototype of the moral outlook of the man of the future. He propagandized the idea that education, including moral education, ought to have a class and party character.

S.G. Shaumyan promoted as a form of class struggle inculcation of socialist labor discipline and the establishment of a new way of life. He considered the most important task of the working class to be the inculcation in workers of an acute absence of compromise toward self-seeking feelings, parasitism, corruption, drunkenness. "The new socialist system," S.G. Shaumyan said, "must correspond to the socialist way of life, feelings and psychology. The petty-bourgeois attitude toward surroundings must be replaced by the beginnings of a social-state attitude."

S.G. Shaumyan made a major contribution to the development of Marxist-Leninist esthetics and literary criticism. Basing himself on the traditions of the great revolutionary democrats V.G. Belinskiy and N.G. Chernyshevskiy and on the experience of progressive literary critical thought of the peoples of the Transcaucasus, he produced a number of works that left a deep trace in Marxist-Leninist literary and art criticism. They contain the Leninist ideas of the party character and nationality of art and their high social mission emphasizes the tremendous educative role of realist art.

S.G. Shaumyan devoted much of his energies to involving the progressive intelligentsia in the revolutionary, liberating movement and in using their knowledge and talents in the interests of political education and cultural development of the workers. He was close to the Azerbaijan democratic intelligentsia and made friends with many of their representatives. The heroic labor of S. Shaumyan and other Bolsheviks contributed to strengthening democratic strands in the culture of the Azerbaijan people and helped put its best representatives on the path of conscious service to social progress.

S.G. Shaumyan attached particular importance to the moral-ethical qualities of teachers and educators who formed the mental world of man. "Literature is a temple which can be entered only with a clean conscience and honest convictions," he wrote, "when people approach this temple with petty ambitious desires, mercenary aims and deceitful intentions--this constitutes the highest crime committed against the people." A clear conscience, honest convictions and true nobility permeate every line coming from the pen of S.G. Shaumyan and dedicated to the service of the working class. (Tumultuous applause).

Believing the propagandizing of program aims and revolutionary policy of Bolshevism as the vocation of a revolutionary, S. Shaumyan wrote: "The working-class press is one of the most powerful means of class development of workers..." The organizer and director of many of the Bolshevik newspapers and journals published in Azerbaijan and the Transcaucasus, he ably employed in writing on current affairs V.I. Lenin's theoretical and journalistic experience. The articles of S.G. Shaumyan brought up the burning topics of the day concerning social and political life, called upon the working masses to fight. They branded the enemies of the working class, unmasked the ideological poverty of the opponents of Marxism and unmasked the hypocrisy of opportunists.

S.G. Shaumyan was decisively against dogmatism and doctrinaire attitudes and separation of theory from practice. "...The time has come," he said, "for our party to move out of an especially theoretical world into the world of practicality; in addition to talk it should be acting. In this period we need aside from teachers political directors." And as a political director of the Leninist type, he lifted workers to constructive historical work, to active participation in state operation, to boosting of labor productivity, to education. S.G. Shaumyan attached very important significance to the initiative of workers, to control of communications, the development of Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism. "... Criticize each step of ours," he asked, "judge and remove those who turn out to be unworthy of and unsuitable for a high post..."

The noble example of Stepan Georgiyevich Shaumyan serves as an inspiring example for all generations of workers of Azerbaijan. (Tumultuous applause). He was born in Georgia, where he became actively involved in revolutionary activity, stood at the source of Bolshevik organization in Armenia, was tempered in the class fighting of the Baku proletariat, and in Azerbaijan became a prominent leader of the all-Russian revolutionary movement. (Applause). And today we say with pride and love that Stepan Shaumyan, a great son of the Armenian people, is also a great son of the Azerbaijan people, of all the peoples of the Transcaucasus and of the entire multinational and united Soviet people. (Tumultuous, continuing applause).

The Azerbaijan people and the united international family of the workers of the republic deeply honor the memory of Stepan Shaumyan. His name has been given to the capital of the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Avtonomnaya Oblast, two rayons, tens of enterprises, kolkhozes, schools, palaces and houses of culture, one of the most beautiful stations of the Baku subway. The people of Baku bring live flowers without fail to Stepan Shaumyan's magnificent monument erected in Baku. Several days ago, a monument to the faithful Leninist was triumphally unveiled in Stepanakert. Yesterday the members of our triumphal meeting were the first visitors to the apartment-museum of Stepan Shaumyan. (Applause).

For every worker of Azerbaydzhan and thousands of guests in the capital, the fraternal grave of the 26 is sacred. And the Eternal Flame, which burns over it, is the symbol of immortality and glory. (Tumultuous applause).

Comrades! The present generation of workers of Azerbaydzhan is worthily continuing the cause of Great October, the cause of Lenin and sacredly keeps and increases the revolutionary, labor and internationalist traditions of the Baku proletariat and the republic party organization. They have demonstrated with new force during the days of the presence in Baku of the outstanding political and state figures of our epoch, of the true continuer of the great Leninist cause, fiery fighter for peace on earth and the happiness of peoples Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. (Tumultuous applause). The festivities in honor of the awarding of the Order of Lenin to the capital of Soviet Azerbaijan have become a national holiday. They have gone into an emotional demonstration of unanimous support and enthusiastic approval by the workers of the republic of the sage internal and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, of the systematic and purposeful operation of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo of the Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally. (Tumultuous, continuous applause).

The unforgettable meetings of workers, specialists, party, labor and war veterans, and the Party and soviet aktive with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, his kind advice and wishes have inspired the workers of the republic to new achievements. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev speech at the triumphal meeting, his appearance at a talk at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, the recommendations and remarks made among labor collectives--constitute a militant program for our activities in the future and for a still more accelerated social-economic development of our republic. (Applause).

The laboring people see in it the highest manifestation of the attention and fatherly concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet government for the welfare and happiness of our people. This is Leninist national policy in action, conducted undeviatingly by the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo of the Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. (Tumultuous applause).

The workers of Azerbaijan are proud of the appreciation shown by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev of the achievements of the republic. For eight years in a row Azerbaijan has been broadly advancing in the vanguard of the All-Union socialist competition and has been awarded Red Banners. "And this is the result," Leonid Il'ich said at the triumphal meeting, "of the purposeful organizational, political, ideological and educational work of the Central Committee of Azerbaijan, the republic party organization and the result of the active labor efforts of all the people of Azerbaijan. This is the result of a healthier atmosphere and improvement of the moral-psychological climate, with results being felt immediately in economic activity." (Applause).

The festivities in Baku have been responsible for an unprecedented growth of labor and political activity in the republic. The party organization has been directing it to the practical solution of big and responsible tasks brought up by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan has worked out and is implementing measures for the performance of the set tasks, the elimination of deficiencies pointed out by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

There is no doubt that by using the resources of production and putting at the service of the work the big potential abilities of our economy, the workers of Azerbaijan will resolve with honor the tasks set by the Central Committee of our party. (Tumultuous applause). A most important guarantee of success in work, Leonid Il'ich emphasized in his speech in Baku, "always has been and will be active concern for the common cause, a high level of demand on oneself and on others." We shall henceforward make the greatest demands on our own activity and bank on the living creativity of the masses, on their energy, experience and knowledge.

Inspired by the visit of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev to Baku, his attention and aid, realizing the importance and responsibility of the set tasks, the workers of Azerbaijan are trying to increase their productive successes. The republic's industry has fulfilled the 9-month plan ahead of time. On the anniversary of the promulgation of the USSR Constitution, more than 124,000 workers reported on the completion of the assignments of three, four and five years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

Agricultural workers are successfully fulfilling the high socialist commitments made during the days of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev visit to Baku. The cotton-growers of the republic, on delivery to procurement centers 515,000 tons of raw cotton, overfulfilled the national-economic plan. (Tumultuous applause). In the fields, a determined struggle is continuing to turn over to the state no less than 535,000 tons of cotton. A total of 345,000 tons of grain have been poured into the granaries of the Motherland. Having turned over more than 790,000 tons of grapes, the grapegrowers exceeded their annual target by

60,000 tons. (Applause). More than 600,000 tons of vegetable produce have been sold to the state by vegetable growers, fulfilling their socialist commitments. (Applause).

The shock watch which today hundreds of thousands have assumed graphically demonstrates the monolithic solidarity of the workers of the republic around their Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee. (Tumultuous applause). All their thoughts and aspirations are directed to the implementation of the decisions of the December (1977) and the July (1978) Plenums of the CC CPSU and the historic plans of the 25th congress of Lenin's party. (Tumultuous applause).

Comrades! The 100th anniversary of the birth of S.G. Shaumyan is being commemorated by us on the threshold of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The heroic history of our party and people, the life and struggle of the Leninist guard of communists to which Stepan Georgiyevich Shaumyan belongs arm with political experience, will, historical optimism new generations of Soviet people. Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the party leads the Soviet people to the victory of the glorious ideals of communism. (Tumultuous applause).

Glory to the Leninist Bolshevik guard of October! (Tumultuous, continuing applause).

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories! (Tumultuous, continuing applause).

Long live communism! (Tumultuous, continuing applause. Everybody stands. Toasts are heard in honor of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, its Leninist Central Committee and in honor of the friendship and fraternity of the Soviet peoples).

7697

CSO: 1800

LENINGRAD KOMSOMOL ANNIVERSARY RALLY HEARS SPEECH BY ROMANOV

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[LENTASS Report: "Loyal to Lenin's Behests"]

[Excerpts] Young people swore an oath of loyalty to Lenin's behests, the party's cause and the great ideals of communism in the grand "Oktyabrskiy" concert hall yesterday. The occasion was a ceremonial meeting of the Leningrad Komsomol organization aktiv connected with the Komsomol's 60th anniversary.

The meeting was opened by A. N. Kolyakin, first secretary of Leningradskiy Komsomol Obkom. The USSR state anthem was played.

G. V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Party Obkom, took the floor.

On behalf of the Leningrad party organization and working people of the city and oblast he warmly and cordially congratulated the assembled representatives of all generations of Komsomol members and all Leningrad youth in connection with the imminent nationwide festival--the 60th anniversary of the Komsomol. Six decades ago the first All-Russian Congress of worker and peasant youth unions adopted a resolution "to unite all organizations of Russian working youth in a single Russian communist youth union--a school for preparing new, conscious communists."

The honorary chairman of the congress was the leader of the revolution, Vladimir Ilich Lenin. His creation, the party of innovators, the party of the future, that is, the party of communists, was present at the birth of the Komsomol. Having sworn, in militant 1918, loyalty to the ideals of October, generations of young fighters for the cause of the working class have strengthened and augmented in labor and in battle the glory of our socialist motherland and with every passing day and with every page of their striking biography have convincingly confirmed and are confirming still their devotion to the revolution and to the communist party.

As Comrade Leonid Illich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed at the 18th Komsomol Congress: "The Komsomol has reached full maturity. But its spirit is ever young. Lenin's Komsomol is the party's militant assistant and reliable reserves. From the party you derive tremendous, tried and tested experience for all your union's activity. This is natural. Indeed, the party and Komsomol have the same goal--communism--and the same path--the path of Lenin, the path of serving the people."

The Komsomol grew up, matured and was tempered in the crucible of fierce class skirmishes against the enemies of Soviet power and at the civil war fronts. Its character and vigor were forged in the assault on the new construction sites of the first five-year plans. It stood the stern test of its maturity and steadfastness in the fight against fascism during the great patriotic war. Through the valor and heroism of the pupils of the Leninist Komsomol, under the tried and tested leadership of the party, cities and villages were raised from the ruins, untouched virgin expanses were conquered and outer space was explored.

The Komsomol banner bears six orders--six lofty awards which are the motherland's recognition of the revolutionary, combat and labor exploit of Soviet youth. Behind each of these awards lie people whose lives and exploits have raised and are raising our country to new heights of economic and social progress, Comrade Romanov stressed.

Gathered today in this hall are Komsomol members of the twenties--years covered with unfading glory--and those of the thirties, forties and fifties. Those who constructed gigantic industrial projects and created the first Soviet tractors, turbines, ships and lathes are here. Those who took up arms to defend the motherland of October, rebuilt plants and factories and harvested the postwar grain crops and who today are keeping a vigil in the name of peace, creative work and the strengthening of the might of the Soviet state are also here.

The link between the generations is inviolable and sacred. Today we welcome with special feeling the party and Komsomol veterans here with us. We welcome the shock workers of the first five-year plans, frontline veterans, virgin-land developers, Baykal-Amur Railroad workers, innovators and leading workers of the 10th Five-Year Plan, students at technical vocational colleges, soldiers of the Soviet army and students who are attending our celebrations. We welcome mentors, lecturers, scientists, figures active in literature and the arts and everybody who devotes his experience and talent to the noble task of educating the rising generation. Thank you, dear comrades, for your labor and your contribution to our common cause!

All our reality, Comrade Romanov went on to say, convincingly confirms that, whatever tasks the party sets, the Komsomol will set about implementing them with the enthusiasm of youth! The Komsomol's labor fame is a position it has won firmly for itself! Advancing the slogan "efficiency and quality

and the enthusiasm and creative work of young people for the five-year plans," the country's young people are working selflessly in the main salients of the nationwide struggle to implement the 25th party congress decisions.

The 800,000-strong detachment of Leningrad Komsomol members, who are participating energetically, eagerly and persistently in implementing the all-round plan for the economic and social development of Leningrad City and Leningradskaya Oblast, are marching in single formation with millions of other young men and women. Creating those titans of the steppes, the "Kirovets" tractors modernizing the flagship of the nuclear power machine-building industry, and "Izhorskiy Zavod" Association, and constructing the Leningrad V. I. Lenin Nuclear Power Station, which is the largest in the world, and unique ships and telescopes are just some of the areas in which our Komsomol members are proving their worth in shock fashion. The Komsomol is working actively in creative collaboration with those participating in the construction of the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES and with Leningrad transport and construction workers whose labor initiatives have received a high evaluation and approval from the CPSU Central Committee.

On Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's initiative the party has embarked on radical transformations in the agricultural production of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone--and the Komsomol is taking on patronage of land reclamation and rural construction. There is no doubt that here too, in the fields of the non-Chernozem, another shining page will be inscribed in the history of the youth league by the labor of Komsomol members. Comrade Romanov cordially thanked Leningrad Komsomol members and young people for active assistance in rural construction, in harvesting and in the struggle to preserve the crop in difficult weather conditions.

The traditions of selfless labor were born in the shops of the "Krasnyy Vyborzhets," where half a century ago the first socialist competition contract was signed; the Stakhanovites and the first shock brigades took up their initiative and the counterplans of the first five-year plans were born on this basis. These traditions are enshrined in the Leningrad working people's movement under the slogan "From high work quality from everyone to high labor efficiency from the collective!"

On the eve of the 60th anniversary of the Komsomol, in Leningrad and the oblast, as throughout the country, an All-Union Komsomol meeting was held with a very responsible agenda--"true to Lenin's precepts." Reporting on their successes to the party and people, Leningrad's Komsomol members displayed the monolithic cohesion of young people around the CPSU and unanimous approval of its policy, which is being implemented persistently and purposefully, in Leninist fashion, by the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by the outstanding politician and statesman Leonid Illich Brezhnev.

The motherland and the party have given the young people of the seventies everything: modern plants and factories, schools and technical vocational institutions, technical schools and VUZes. All the conditions for work,

study and leisure have been created for you young people. It must be remembered that even the highest titles only mean anything when they melt into conviction, and conviction into an active life stance. Always and in everything continue to be the party's combat assistants, political fighters for whom no interests are higher than the interests of the land of the Soviets, for whom no cause is more important than the communist party's cause!

Comrade Romanov wished the younger generation new creative successes in labor and study and expressed confidence that the Leningrad Komsomol organization and the young men and girls of Leningrad and the oblast will continue to march in the front ranks of Soviet youth in the struggle to fulfill the targets of the 10th Five-Year Plan and the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

CSO: 1800

SUBVERSIVE BROADCASTS CONTRAVENE HELSINKI PLEDGES

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[A. Moiseyev article: "Grants for the Poisoners"]

[Text] The U.S. Government has given the "go-ahead" for a sharp intensification in subversive propaganda against the socialist countries. President J. Carter has signed a bill appropriating \$88 million for the activities of the slanderous Radio Liberty [RL] and Radio Free Europe [RFE]. This is \$19 million more than in the last fiscal year. "Moreover," the West German newspaper UNSERE ZEIT observes, "the U.S. Congress has approved additional expenditure totaling \$1 million for modernizing broadcasting hardware and enhancing its efficiency."

In the opinion of foreign observers, this major increment in the budget of those who poison the ether is merely part of a vast plan by the U.S. Government for modernizing its propaganda apparatus. Last year 12 new relay stations were commissioned under this plan on FRG territory, from where RL and RFE broadcast. Broadcasts have begun in Baltic languages. According to available data, the CIA--the real master of RL and RFE--proposes to double the capacity of the radio stations under its jurisdiction by 1981.

Plans are also being implemented for enhancing the Voice of America's efficiency. New relay stations are being commissioned, and the technical equipment at broadcasting centers in countries neighboring the East European states and the Soviet Union is being improved. The newly established International Communication Agency and its personnel abroad are expanding information gathering about public sentiment in particular countries and reaction to Washington's foreign policy actions. The U.S. propaganda apparatus continues its psychological warfare and radio sabotage.

RL and RFE today constitute a veritable nest of espionage and propaganda. The stations broadcast 980 hours each week in 22 different languages. They employ 2,000 different specialists. The Munich radio stations have intermediate transmitters in certain other countries too. The most powerful is located on the Mediterranean coast near the Spanish city of Gerona. "Four large antennas soaring above the beach at (Pals) [as transliterated] send

out radio waves which disseminate information prepared by the CIA," the Madrid magazine *EL SOCIALISTA* wrote. Despite resolute protests from Spain's progressive public, the RL leadership has decided to expand its installations in that country and to increase the power of the transmitter by 40 percent.

Commenting on the latest injection of dollars for the poisoners of the ether, the newspaper *UNSERE ZEIT* stresses: "The increase in their budget is evidence that the U.S. Government intends to step up propaganda against the socialist states." There is growing alarm among FRG democratic circles over reports about the strengthening of the RL and RFE propaganda nest of anti-Soviets and anticomunists.

One can only agree with the statement made recently by L. Knorr, member of the German Peace Union Directorate. He particularly stressed that the appropriation of increasing sums for subversive radio stations engaged in psychological war against the socialist countries contravenes the commitments which the United States undertook by signing the Final Act of the Helsinki All-European Conference.

CSO: 1800

DURING STAY IN GEORGIA KUZNETSOV EXAMINES WORK OF LOCAL SOVIETS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[GRUZINFORM Report: "V. V. Kuznetsov's Stay in Georgia"]

[Text] V. V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has spent 3 days in Georgia.

At Tbilisi Gorispolkom Comrade V. V. Kuznetsov met with leading workers of the Gorispolkom and chairmen of Tbilisi Rayon soviets. In conversation with them he stressed the need to further step up Soviets' activity on the maximum satisfaction of working people's demands and the fulfillment of voters' instructions on various matters relating to economic and cultural building.

Comrade V. V. Kuznetsov went to Kakheti where he visited a number of agricultural enterprises and met with vinegrowers, workers in the winemaking and fodder production industries and the party and Soviet Aktiv of Sagaredzhoyskiy, Gurdzhaanskiy, Kvarelskiy and Telavskiy rayons.

In conversation with kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers he congratulated them on their big victory--the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges on the production of agricultural produce which is of great importance to this part of Georgia--grapes. He conveyed to them greetings and best wishes for their life and labor from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade V. V. Kuznetsov focused attention on the need for an all-round increase in the production of agricultural produce in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum. Special attention was devoted to tasks connected with further improving Soviet building in the countryside and strengthening the Soviets by bringing in skilled working people capable of solving independently and efficiently the vital questions which worry working people. It was noted that an improvement in the standard of Soviets' work will do a great deal toward strengthening plan and economic discipline and, consequently, toward improving the people's living standard.

Comrade V. V. Kuznetsov visited the Teletskiy Livestock-raising Complex, saw the sights in the Georgian capital and visited the Georgian Academy of Sciences' Museum of the Friendship of the Peoples.

Comrade V. V. Kuznetsov met and talked with members and candidate members of the Georgian CP Central Committee. E. A. Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, briefed him on the state of affairs in the republic and the problems facing party and soviet organs and the progress being made in their solution.

Comrade V. V. Kuznetsov rated highly the republic working people's work to fulfill the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolutions on the Georgian party organization, and the soviet's activity on the implementation of the party's very important decisions.

On his tour of the republic Comrade V. V. Kuznetsov was accompanied by Comrades E. A. Shevardnadze, P. G. Gilashvili, Z. A. Pataridze, T. N. Menteshshvili and S. Ye. Khabeishvili, and Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium Secretary T. V. Lashkarashvili.

Comrade V. V. Kuznetsov left Tbilisi 26 October.

CSO: 1800

PRC DEFENSE MINISTER'S ANTI-SOVIETISM ATTACKED

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Oct 78 p 14 LD

[Dmitriy Kapustin article: "'Blood!...Blood!...'"--names in parentheses as transliterated]

[Text] Like Shchedrin's bear in the voivodship, PRC defense minister, Hsu Hsiang-Chien--appointed to his post only 6 months ago--wanted "at all costs to get into the history books," and, as his article in HUNG CHI reveals, the Peking leader's credo coincides astonishingly with the "valuable quality" of his prototype. He, too, prefers the "magnificence of bloodshed" to anything else in the world, and he behaves in just the way that the great Russian satirist described almost 100 years ago: "Whatever they talked to him about--trade, or industry or the sciences--he would always return to the same subject: 'some blood....Some blood... That's what's needed!'"

In a Militarist Fever

There can be no doubt that Minister Hsu "made" his revelations in the militarist fever which now consumes the Peking leadership. For instance, what about the very headline of the article ("Enhance Vigilance and Prepare for War") and the introductory philosophizing on the theme that it is a long time since there has been a world war. Maoist logic's deep-rooted arguments that war is "normal" and "natural" lead the Peking strategist to assert that "World War III could break out any day" because, he says, a "fierce struggle for world hegemony" is taking place between the USSR and the United States, although "the main danger emanates from the north." That being the case, a call is issued for the creation of an "extremely broad united front on a world scale" in order to "strike a mortal blow against the instigators" (that is, the USSR) during the inevitable war. The minister promises "Chinese aid" for those who "wage resolute struggle" against the USSR, urges the European countries and the United States not to hold any talks or reach any understandings with the USSR, blatantly slanders our country and at the same time justifies the militarization of China itself with a view to "striking blows and defense."

It must be said plainly that the new voivode did not distinguish himself by his originality of thought. Everything that he sets forth in the CCP Central Committee theoretical organ is already part of Peking's arsenal. He merely diligently boosts Maoist directives to delirious levels. Such monstrous, misanthropic anti-Soviet manifestations have scarcely been seen since World War II.

Hsu Hsiang-Chien, a 70-year-old comrade in arms of Chou En-Lai and Yeh Chien-Ying, has long been in the top echelon of power in Peking, rising to the post of minister, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of the State Council. It must be assumed that he is well informed and knows what the world thinks of China. So is it possible that Hsu Hsiang-chien and his ilk believe that the present Chinese policy and military doctrine are so skillfully camouflaged that no one can see their true aims?

A profound delusion! For instance, stressing the "traditional basis" of Peking's great-power and hegemonic aspirations, Australian scholar (G. Dzhelber) writes: "The broad outline of (Peking's) state aims has remained fairly static. Although these aims are not spelled out in any public document, five of them are usually listed. The first is the need to insure national security. The second is the achievement and maintenance of the status of a great power.... The third is the desire for general hegemony in East and Southeast Asia. The fourth is the desire...to expand its borders by making various historical claims against its neighbors. The fifth is a desire to lead the world Marxist-Leninist movement.... The first four aims have been pursued, although to differing extents, by all strong governments in China." It is possible to cite many other remarks from politicians and scholars in various countries clearly pointing out that the present Maoist concept of world development is based on "just one passion, but an ardent one"--the desire for world dominance. So perhaps the Chinese leaders believe that when the world realizes and understands their designs and comes to its senses it will already be too late? Or, captive to the traditional principles and methods of Chinese diplomacy and military art, are they hoping for almost magical properties for their methods?

Diplomacy of Stratagem

But even this aspect of Chinese policy is not a close secret. Research by Soviet scholars shows that one of the characteristic features of traditional Chinese diplomacy and military art has always been their use of stratagem (from the Greek--a military ruse, a misleading trick). This meant the existence of a particularly perfidious long-term plan. The thoroughgoing design and careful elaboration of this long-term strategic plan were themselves regarded as a victory over the enemy. The plan allocated a special place to offensive tactics, to playing on the contradictions between opponents, to setting them against each other, to skillful diplomacy and so forth. The ability to compile strategems was particularly prized in China.

A study of Mao's military and foreign policy views and PRC political practice makes it possible to say that Mao Tse-tung had a similar strategic design. Information about this design was first reported on 20 April 1954 in the U.S. Congress and seemed improbable at that time. In 20 years (by 1973) Mao intended to "take in hand" all the continents, beginning with Asia. Only 5 years later, elements of this strategic plan began to assume real form--the "great leap forward" in the economy as a condition of Mao's global designs, the preparation of coups in Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries, the attempts in the late fifties, and the early sixties to push the Soviet Union into a struggle against the United States using "Spearhead against spearhead"; and, finally, Mao Tse-tung's statement, frank to the point of cynicism, at a closed session in September 1959: "We must subdue the world. Our target is the whole world, in which we will create a mighty power."

The failures in implementing the "helmsman's" insane design forced the Chinese leadership to alter its tactics, but its strategic task remained the same. The Peking leaders are captive to inflated notions of their own greatness, resurrecting and cultivating the imperial view of China as the "middle" state [reference to China traditional name, Chung-kuo, i.e. The Middle State or Kingdom] surrounded by vassals treading an ancient path....

Back at the beginning of the 20th century Liang Chi-Chao, a leader of the bourgeois landowners' movement for reforms and constitutional rule and an associate of Kang Yu-wei, wrote: "Some 10 or 12 years after the implementation of reforms China will be rich and strong and the people will then be able to take up military affairs. And when we strengthen the army we will call in Britain, France, America and Japan and turn back a strong Russia. China will become the hegemonic power after just one battle. Then the era of great unification (tatung) will begin in the world." That is an absolutely word for word recall of the statements heard today! Peking has evidently decided that is is necessary merely to add the "four modernizations" to the old program and wave a hand for China's desired supremacy to be achieved by the year 2000.

It must only be remembered that this time the Peking leaders' calculation is at a limit verging on madness; by whipping up war hysteria on a world scale and embarking on direct bloc formation with extreme reactionary forces they are jeopardizing the future of all mankind. Therefore today as never before high political vigilance is needed in relation to the Maoists' words and deeds, and active exposure to the entire world of the Maoist leaders' intrigues is essential.

Hsu Hsiang-chien strings together false arguments concerning the USSR's intention to "enslave the PRC," plans for some "surgical nuclear operation" and the provocation of armed border conflicts. Without a twinge of conscience he describes the Soviet Union and socialist countries' efforts to relax international tension and curb the world arms race as "empty words."

Who but one of the top PRC leaders would have access to information on the real situation in our country, would know the real achievements made in the relaxation of world tension and, of course, would know that an article in the new USSR Constitution forbids war propaganda by law? The lies, or more precisely the outright misinformation to which the Chinese official resorts are intended only for simpletons.

Who Is Really Playing What?

It is clear from Hsu Hsiang-chien's article that there is also nothing new in Peking's military concepts. The Chinese command, the minister informs us, still adheres to the principle of "active defense" in a future war, when it is planned to entice the enemy onto Chinese territory and onto prepared battlefields and to cut off and crush the enemy's main forces piecemeal. The question arises: Who are these enemies the Chinese strategists intend to "entice" onto their territory if world war, according to their claims, is going to break out "between the two superpowers"? And what is the source of the confidence that in a world war the PRC will end up in a "favorable position"? The defense minister must clearly understand that provocateurs and instigators of world war will not be able to stand aloof from it. Calculations are obviously based on a "super-cunning" by which China will succeed in provoking a conflict between the USSR and the United States while itself remaining in the position of "third celebrant."

Medieval naivete? Perhaps so. But a dangerous naivete. It is precisely this which some fans of political games of chance in the United States--the very people who in recent years have managed to secure important positions in President Carter's administration and on Capitol Hill--want to exploit. They have accepted the Peking political game of "who outwits whom" in the hope of using the "China lever" for their own political ends, primarily to exert pressure on the Soviet Union.

I would like merely to recall that the apotheosis of the Maoist scenario is expressed in words spoken by Mao Tse-tung in June 1958 at a Military Council section meeting. "In the future, when the Pacific comes under our control, it will be possible to consider it a peaceful ocean.... After some years we will certainly build a large empire and we will be ready to land in Japan, the Philippines and San Francisco." That is what the Maoists are preparing for the United States and other countries which would not mind becoming involved in a "game" by flirting with China and supplying it with military equipment.

Henry Morgenthau, a big wheel in U.S. political science, wrote recently in the NEW YORK TIMES: "At a time when the United States imagines that it is playing the China card, China intends to play the America card.... Playing it is a temptation to the United States because it creates the illusion of the old balance of power. However it is fraught with great danger."

"Making a Mark on History"

Analyzing the article by the high-ranking Peking strategist, he would like to ask Hsu Hsiang-chien a few questions. Does it never occur to him, when he is alone, that Mao's strategic design is based on a fundamental error, that a basic miscalculation has been made, since the realities of the eve of the 21st century are substantially different from the realities of political life in ancient and medieval China? Has the sad fate of many sons of China, and even Hsu Hsiang-chien's own fate (in the mid-thirties he became a "scapegoat" in a CCP power struggle between Mao Tse-tung and Chang Kuo-tao) really failed to convince him of Mao's boundless personal cruelty and perfidiousness, and did not the monstrous price paid by the Chinese people for the idea of "China's greatness" prove the maniacal obsession of the "helmsman"? And does not political practice in the PRC (the criterion of truth now asserted by all Chinese propaganda) testify against Mao's design? The facts, as they say, are at hand. (Mao Tse-tung) had not succeeded in "subjugating" the world by 1973, since the bloody scraps of the "cultural revolution" the PRC has hardly managed to restore the economy to the 1958 level, Peking has managed to quarrel with nearly all its neighbors and has made territorial claims against them.... The list could be prolonged, and the facts are multiplying every day....

It is quite clear that the appearance of Hsu Hsiang-chien's article in HUNG CHI testified to his mastery of the age-old art of being a courtier. If the minister does not show ardor and zeal in the new sphere, he could be "stripped of the rank of major" and "relegated to infantryman," as Saltykov-Shchedrin would have said. This is now done without ceremony in Peking: Yesterday you were somebody important, today you are a "harmful element."

In general terms, it is clear that some people in China cannot reconcile themselves to the "laurels" of certain claimants who tried to "make their mark on history," even as authors of "large-scale and serious acts of villainy often called brilliant." As the great Russian satirist correctly observed, it can happen that people do not learn from the lamentable examples of the past. A confirmation of this today is the policy of the PRC's Maoist leadership.

CSO: 1800

ALIYEV ADDRESSES NAKHICHEVAN AKTIV ON ECONOMIC TASKS

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 18 Oct 78 p 1 LD

/Report by Azerinform special correspondent: "Resolving With Honor the Crucial Tasks Set by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev"/

/Excerpts/ Nakhichevan--Measures to fulfill the tasks set by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his Baku speech were discussed at a meeting of the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR Party and Economic Aktiv on 15 October.

A speech was delivered at the meeting by G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, who was greeted warmly by the aktiv.

The celebrations devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to Baku by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, he said, was an event of tremendous political significance. The presentation of the motherland's highest award to Azerbaijan's capital is a new manifestation of the paternal concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for our republic and its further economic and cultural development.

In his brilliant speech at the ceremony, during talks in the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and at meetings with workers, specialists and the aktiv, Leonid Illich set the republic's party organization and working people great and responsible tasks. His advice, recommendations and instructions form a combat program, permeated with Leninist ideas, for our actions in the immediate future and in the long term.

The high evaluation placed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on Soviet Azerbaijan's successes and the party organization's work and his constant concern for our republic inspire workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia to new achievements for the sake of the beloved fatherland and make it incumbent on them to work with still greater returns.

Comrade Aliyev analyzed the development of the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR's economy, noting that industrial and agricultural workers are striving for

new successes every year. Now more than ever before, he said, it is necessary to increase the pace in every way and improve the efficiency and quality of work in all sectors. This is the essence, the basis of the tasks arising from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech in Baku.

A positive step forward has recently been observed in the development of the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR's industrial potential. New capacities have been modernized. The annual output from the knitwear factory under construction in Nakhichevan will total up to R40 million. Next year the erection of Azerbaijan's biggest carpet combine will begin here. An important role will be played in the autonomous republic's future industrial development by the mineral water bottling plant and by the container glassware plant, whose capacity will be increased to 200 million bottles a year in the future.

These projects are also of great social significance. Many thousands of workers will be employed in them. And this will make it possible to resolve more successfully the problem raised by L. I. Brezhnev of exploiting manpower more fully in Azerbaijan.

At the same time party organizations and labor collectives must make better use of existing potentials and reserves for developing industrial production. It is necessary to insure the unconditional fulfillment of plans, the assimilation of capital investments allocated, and increased efficiency at existing enterprises. For instance, it cannot be considered satisfactory that the electrotechnical plant, which has been in operation for more than 10 years, is producing output worth only R3 million, which is significantly less than its capacity.

Much remains to be done by party and Soviet organs in training qualified workers and specialists to work at new industrial enterprises.

Dwelling on questions of the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR's agricultural development, Comrade Aliyev noted the great significance, for further intensification of agriculture, of the Arpachayskoye Reservoir. He expressed satisfaction that 30 million out of the 45 million cubic meters of accumulated water were used for irrigation this year. The Azerbaijan main administration of land reclamation and water resources construction and the Azenergostroy Trust are now faced with the concrete task of completing remaining work on constructing the complex by May 1979, commissioning it while continuing active work to construct lower water collector and the right bank channel, and beginning the construction of the left bank channel next year.

The cropgrowers are doing good work, having recently increased the grain yield fourfold. But even the 22.5 quintals of grain per hectare obtained this year is not the limit. There are tremendous reserves in the vineyards for the further development of that important economic sector. Staunch labor is required to eliminate thin plantations, which make up a large proportion--41 percent. From these virtually unexploited areas alone the autonomous republic could obtain an extra 30,000 tons of grapes.

Comrade Aliyev went on to direct the aktiv's attention to the need to adopt every measure to overcome the backwardness of stockraising and increase its productivity sharply. The main thing here is to create stockraising complexes and construct them to a high standard and with a high level of mechanization.

Special concern must be devoted to the further provision of public services and amenities in the autonomous republic's cities and villages and above all in its capital. A gas pipeline will reach Nakhichevan soon. It is necessary to pay serious attention to the problem of providing the republic with drinking water and to exploit all existing potentials for this. In Nakhichevan the adobe huts, which have outlived their time, must give way to modern quarters. Next year the erection of a housing construction combine will begin, which will largely resolve the problem of providing working people in the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR capital with accommodation. At the same time the city's general plan must provide for a number of original buildings with good architectural solutions to be erected on the basis of individual plans. The working city must be beautiful!

Speaking in Baku, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted the purposeful organizational, political, ideological and educational work of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the Republican Party organization in normalizing the situation and improving the moral and psychological climate. Speaking of this, Comrade Aliyev dwelt on the oblast party organization's tasks in improving the selection, distribution and education of cadres and organizing a still more decisive struggle against contradictions of communist morality, against thriftlessness, thefts of socialist property, bribery, the exploitation of official position for selfish purposes, and other negative phenomena.

G. A. Aliyev spoke of the Azerbanijan working people's tremendous successes in the shock watch of the third year of the five-year plan, and noted that the enhanced socialist pledges adopted during Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's stay in Baku have already been successfully fulfilled.

In conclusion, Comrade Aliyev congratulated the working people of the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR on the approaching 61st anniversary of great October and wished them health, happiness and new successes for the sake of the socialist motherland's further prosperity.

The same day G. A. Aliyev visited the Arpachay Reservoir. He viewed this important water conservancy complex from an inspection stand, and in a talk with construction workers he asked questions about its future development.

At the Lenin Viticultural Sovkhoz in Ilichevskiy Rayon its director, Nakhichevanskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet Deputy Dzhavair Abdulayeva, told Comrade Aliyev of the successes of this leading farm. The sovkhoz workers expressed sincere approval of the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and Soviet state and requested that sincere gratitude be conveyed to the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, its politburo and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for their constant concern for and attention to working people.

Then Comrade Aliyev visited the construction site of a knitted underwear factory, which will produce 9 million items per year. He inspected the plots where the main body of the enterprise, general premises, boiler house and other projects are being constructed and made a number of critical remarks concerning the low pace and quality of the construction work. In connection with the impending start of construction work on a carpet-weaving combine in the near future alongside the factory G. A. Aliyev set the task of creating in the rayon a housing area and social amenity projects. Thus, a large industrial-social complex is to appear.

At the glass container plant construction site he viewed the progress of work on roofing the main building and on further development of the enterprise and noted the need to improve the quality of the operations carried out and to strengthen and expand the construction base of the trust constructing the plant. In the course of a conversation struck up with construction and installation workers G. A. Aliyev asked about their labor successes, living conditions and daily routine and the organization of supplies of foodstuffs and industrial goods. He also viewed construction of a plant for bottling mineral water.

Comrade Aliyev was warmly greeted by young Naknichevan people who gathered at the entrance to a pioneers' center and also by schoolchildren of the V. Ulyanov School. What an excellent gift has been put at the disposal of the little children! More than 800 children will be able to hold activities in a light and spacious three-story center and dozens of corners and sports areas there.

The people who use the center rightly describe the drama corner as one of the most popular. It is lead by Azerbaijan people's artist Ibragim Gamzayev, who has devoted himself to the stage for more than 40 years. His son, Nizami, a graduate of the theatrical institute, followed in his father's footsteps. Today he heads the pioneers' center, which the construction workers built in a very short time. Gamzyayev father and son spoke of the great work carried out by the center's collective in educating the rising generation.

To the applause of those present G. A. Aliyev cut the red ribbon at the center's entrance. He wished the red-necktied pioneers excellent study and happiness and bade them to follow in everything the behests of the beloved leader and teacher, Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

Then G. A. Aliyev visited the "60-Letiye Oktyabrya" children's park, which occupies several hectares. Hundreds of pioneers, who have at their disposal a stadium, quaint waterways with boats, a children's railroad and autodrome, carousels and play areas, heartily thanked the beloved Communist Party and Soviet state for a happy childhood.

CSO: 1800

FRENCH-SOVIET COOPERATION PROMOTES MUTUAL INTERESTS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Own correspondent Yu. Kharlanov report: "The USSR and France: Stable Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] Paris, Oct--Soviet-French cooperation is developing in various spheres. Thus, the exchange of technical documentation between the two countries with respect to fast neutron reactors was completed this year. Joint developments are continuing in the sphere of color television and space research.

The joint commission paid special attention to purchases of complete sets of industrial equipment. Very large contracts worth billions of francs have already been concluded in this sphere between the Soviet Union and France.

For France, ties with the socialist countries are important not only from a purely commercial viewpoint. As a French economic and social council report noted, contracts of this sort "are exceptional in size and technological characteristics, since the CEMA countries invariably demand the most advanced, modern equipment. These deliveries are also the highest recommendation for equipment which can only find an application in the world on such large-scale projects."

Representatives of Cresot-Loire, France's largest engineering company, told me: "We have just signed a contract with the Soviet Union to supply technology and equipment for oil extraction by the gas lift method. That is by pumping by-product gas into the beds. The cost of the deliveries is about FR800 million. The efforts of several major French firms are being pooled to make these deliveries, and one British firm is even being involved. This is also advantageous to us because we thus acquire experience in an important sector of modern industry." In addition, people here note, Soviet orders help to boost employment in France.

It is clear that development of Soviet-French economic relations is impossible without a clearly expressed political will on both sides. Not for

nothing have summit meetings between Soviet and French leaders marked stages in the evolution of cooperation. A special contribution to this important matter was made during the visit paid to France by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in June 1977. As French premier, R. Barre, stressed during the joint commission session, economic cooperation between our countries should accord with the political significance of relations between the USSR and France.

An important part in maintaining this significance is played by the constant political consultations between the USSR and France, the principle of which is enshrined in interstate documents. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted, France and the USSR were the trailblazers in political detente in Europe and the world. The present international situation imperiously dictates the need to continue to advance along this path, to defend political detente against attacks from its opponents and to supplement it with military detente.

The struggle to halt the arms race and for disarmament is now in the forefront. France's heightened interest in this problem is borne out by President V. Giscard D'Estaing's speech at the UN General Assembly session on disarmament and by the decision to take up France's seat on the disarmament committee in Geneva--a seat which has remained empty for years.

The country's public is demanding further specific steps for the solution of the most urgent question for mankind--curbing the arms race. The recent appeal from the French National Council of the Peace Movement to the president of the republic points out that France could adopt a constructive position in the disarmament committee, sign the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, and take part in the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments and in the preparation of a treaty on the total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests.

The French National Council of the Peace Movement sets itself the goal of supporting with all its forces the desire of the majority of French people, who want "the search for disarmament agreements to become the fundamental line in France's foreign policy."

There are a whole series of other spheres of political cooperation between the USSR and France. Thus there is a certain coincidence of viewpoints between the two countries on the Palestinian problem and on questions of the Near East situation as a whole.

In Europe our two countries, which actively advanced the idea of the all-European conference, are interested in further intensifying the process of detente and fulfilling the provisions of the Final Act in all its sections, in particular with respect to joint efforts by all European states in resolving problems of energy, transport and environmental conservation.

Cooperation between the USSR and France accords with the profound national interests of both countries' peoples'.

REPORT ON LENINGRAD GORKOM PLENUM

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 78 p 2

[LenTASS report: "A Higher Level of Ideological Work!"

[Text] Yesterday a plenum of Leningrad CPSU Gorkom was held in Smol'nyy.

The work of party organizations on ideologically ensuring fulfillment of the state plan and socialist commitments for 1978 and the Tenth Five-Year Plan was discussed.

First Secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom Yu.F. Solov'yev presented a report.

He emphasized that Leningraders, like all Soviet people, wholeheartedly support the sage foreign and domestic policy of the CPSU and express their deep gratitude to the party's Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for their tireless and fruitful work for the well-being of the people in the name of peace on earth and are completely resolved to strengthen with shock labor the economic and defensive might of our socialist Motherland.

A powerful stimulus for growth of creative initiative and activity of workers exists in the decisions of the December (1977) and July (1978) plenums of the CC CPSU and the theses and conclusions contained in the program speeches of General Secretary CC CPSU, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the speaker said. The letter of the CC CPSU, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol CC "On Launching the Socialist Competition for Fulfillment and Overfulfillment of the 1978 Plan and Intensification of the Struggle for Raising Production Efficiency and Work Quality" has exerted a big influence on all sides of production and social life.

The Leningrad city party organization is structuring its entire activity in accordance with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the party's Central Committee. An object of constant concern is the fulfillment of the party's requirements concerning the need for further

strengthening the party's influence on all aspects of communist construction and on steadily strengthening the unity of operational, organizational and educational activity. Comprehensive plans of economic and social development have come to be the organizational basis of this work.

Concentrating attention on raising production efficiency and quality of all work, the party gorkom is constantly directing CPSU raykoms and primary party organizations to develop initiative of workers, to inculcate in them awareness, organization, and responsibility and is guiding the efforts of labor collectives to attain high growth rates of production volume and labor productivity, to speed up as much as possible scientific-technical progress, to improve the quality of production output and to ensure ahead-of-schedule operation of production capacities, housing, and cultural and everyday-use facilities.

Higher level of organizational and political work and steady growth of creative activity of workers, responsibility of cadres for the fulfillment of state plans and socialist commitments have made it possible to achieve significant quality changes in Leningrad's economy.

Concentration and specialization of production have been further developed; its tie to science has become closer, the structure of fixed production capital has been improved, and the tempo and scale of technical reequipment of enterprises have been increased. Since the beginning of the five-year plan, production volume has been boosted 14.4 percent versus a target of 13.6. This growth was basically attained through the growth of labor productivity. More than 180 models of modern machines, instruments and apparatus, automation equipment, and high-quality consumer goods have been developed and put in production. Capital construction is proceeding at a high pace. The social program is being implemented systematically. During this five-year period, 400,000 Leningraders improved their housing conditions.

The city's industry overfulfilled the plan for 8 months of the current year for all basic technical-economic indicators. Equipment for Leningrad Atomic Electric Power Plant imeni V.I. Lenin and other large construction projects of the five-year plan has been produced ahead of schedule. A significant role in ensuring a high rate of development for Leningrad's economy was played by mass socialist competition under the slogan "From high quality of work by each individual--to high efficiency of labor by the collective," in the course of which many initiatives of big national-economic value were carried out.

Having pointed out what was achieved, the speaker directed principal attention to the application of efforts by party organizations and emphasized that successful fulfillment of difficult socialist commitments made by the city's workers call for the mobilization of all available possibilities on the basis of further raising of the level of organizational, educational and political work among the masses.

A key direction in the operation of party organizations is providing for ideological fulfillment of state plans and socialist commitments. Emphasizing the growing importance of this work in today's conditions, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stated: "The party in economic construction both today and tomorrow has two bases. One of them is improvement of management of the economy. And the other is mobilization of the broadest possible masses of workers and awakening of their creative activity and initiative in the struggle for economic progress. The major importance of educational work, the role of propaganda and agitation in the solution of economic tasks have been widely and convincingly disclosed by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev in his book "Rebirth."

An all-encompassing influence on improvement of the work of local party units has been played by the plenum of the CPSU Obkom, which examined questions of raising the level of work of primary party organizations in the light of the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress, Comrade Solov'yev noted.

Ideological provision, inculcation in workers of a high level of awareness, civil responsibility, organizations, and a working attitude constitute a most important task for all units of party organizations, for every communist and leader of a collective, the speaker said. He cited examples of purposeful ideological strengthening of organizational and economic measures, boosting the role of propaganda and agitation in the struggle for efficiency and quality of their activity by party organizations of Kalininskiy Rayon and such associations as Optical-Machine imeni V.I. Lenin, Nevskiy Plant imeni V.I. Lenin and Bol'shevichka associations, the Baltic Sea Steamship Line, and other collectives.

All organizational and mass-political activity must be brought into accord with the growing scale of development of the economy and the goals of raising production efficiency and work quality. The main thing, the speaker emphasized, is to inculcate more strongly in workers a deep understanding of the party's economic policy in the period of developed socialism for the purpose of a dynamic and proportional rise in collectivized production and an increase of its efficiency for the purpose of an undeviating growth of the people's well-being. A tremendous role in this system of political indoctrination and economic education is played by the work of 150,000 lecturers, speakers, political information providers, agitators, who are constantly directing workers to the achievement of high places in socialist competition. Serious tasks stand before the mass information media.

The speaker devoted much attention to an analysis of the effectiveness of different forms of organization of socialist competition and assumption of difficult commitments, mobilizing collectives to use internal resources of production and cited examples of defense of commitments projects before representatives of public organizations and specialists. They evaluate their difficulty, extent of use of resources, level of raise of labor productivity, and other indicators. Collective discussion of gains, Comrade Solov'yev emphasized, coordination of commitments, constant control over their fulfillment and publicity help make it work more effectively.

The speaker noted that some CPSU raykoms and partkoms still fail to make full use of the possibilities of agitation and propaganda work in the solution of economic tasks and in ensuring unconditional fulfillment of state plans and socialist commitments. This applies to certain industrial enterprises in the city, construction organizations, a number of subdivisions of the October Railroad and the Main Leningrad Administration of Motor Transport.

Far from everything is being done for the successful solution of such an important task of the Tenth Five-Year Plan as the consistent rise of labor productivity on the basis of carrying out of counter-plans. The collective of the concrete-product plant of the No 47 Trust of Glavzapstroy [Territorial Division of the Main Administration of Construction in the Western Regions of the RSFSR] is systematically not fulfilling its targets for growth of labor productivity. The party organization is not taking here the necessary steps and is not putting into operation technical-economic factors and also is failing to use on a broad scale the rich arsenal of propaganda and agitation media in order to reach the targeted goals.

The speaker paid special attention to strengthening the role of party organizations and all ideological cadres in the solution of the problems of raising the quality of production output and inculcating in workers the feeling of a master of collectivized production, of a thrifty attitude toward socialist property, rational use of materials and labor and financial resources. These questions should be more fully reflected in the operation of the system of economic education and schools of communist labor, as well as in the activities of speakers and political information officers.

In increasing the effectiveness of socialist competition, much depends on ably organized visual agitation, well-reasoned articles in the press and in radio and television broadcasts, specially in regard to the moral aspects of labor competition. In this connection, the speaker spoke of the need for increasing the effectiveness of published materials and the effectiveness of reactions to critical articles in the press.

Comrade Solov'yev attached tremendous importance to wide-scale dissemination of the practical experience of pacemaking enterprises in counter-planning, adoption of comprehensive plans for boosting labor productivity at work places, personal creative programs of engineers and technicians, dissemination of such an effective form of labor organization as the brigade contract. Party raykoms and party organizations should strengthen control over the introduction of outstanding undertakings and make greater demands on operational managers for the creation of all necessary conditions for wide-scale dissemination of progressive methods of labor organization and patriotic initiatives of innovators of production.

The speaker dwelt on the role of the creative intelligentsia in the development of socialist competition and emphasized that CPSU rayon committees and party organizations of creative unions and cultural institutions should direct more systematically the efforts of people in literature and the arts for the creation of works reflecting our present condition and the heroic labor of Soviet people.

A major place in the report was given to questions of increasing the role of the labor collective in the solution of production and educational problems and involving workers in production management. It was emphasized that it was necessary to make maximum use of the major possibilities of labor collectives as the basic social-economic unit of our society for actively affecting a rise in production efficiency and inculcating high ideological-moral qualities and a communist attitude toward labor.

Comrade Solov'yev dwelt in detail on problems of work with cadres, of raising their ideological-theoretical and vocational level and responsibility for un-deviatingly assuring unity of operational and educational functions and strengthening the influence of ideological personnel on the development of production. We should be demanding, the speaker emphasized, in having every worker on the ideological front be an active fighter for the party, an able channel of its policy, word and deed, mobilizing workers to achieve new landmarks in socialist competition.

At the present time regular reports and elections are occurring among the primary party organizations. Their successful holding should further enhance the role of primary party organizations, party groups in mobilizing workers to attain targeted goals.

In conclusion, Comrade Solov'yev expressed the confidence that the workers of Leningrad under the guidance of party organizations will assure the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of state plan assignments and socialist commitments for the third year and the Tenth Five-Year Plan as a whole and will increase their contribution to the realization of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and will celebrate in a worthy manner the first anniversary of the USSR Constitution and the 61st anniversary of Great October.

A debate began with a speech by First Secretary of Petrogradskiy CPSU Raykom N.Ya. Suslov. He emphasized the big importance of the comprehensive approach to the realization of plans of economic and social development. It ensures effective control not only over production indicators but also the state of educational work in the collective and improvement of labor, living and rest conditions of workers.

Brigade leader of the shipwrights of the Baltic Shipbuilding Plant imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze Hero of Socialist Labor F.V. Vishnyakov spoke of how the party organizations inculcates in workers the feeling of responsibility for the entrusted task, work pride, an owner's attitude toward labor and material resources. People's inspectors and raids by KOMSOMOL'SKIY PROZHEKTOR have resulted in extra tens of tons of ferrous metals in addition to the plan and helped save hundreds of thousands of kilowatt-hours of electric power.

"One hundred seventy of our workers are marking the just-occurred semicentennial jubilee of the enterprise by the completion of the assignment for four years of the five-year plan," said partkom secretary of Bol'shevichka Association V.V. Savel'yeva. "This is largely the result of the comprehensive approach to the education of workers and of the planned efforts of propagandists, political information officers, agitators, lecturers, speakers, personnel of mass information media, and preceptors."

Brigade leader of a complex brigade of No 20 Construction Trust of Glavlenin-gradstroy, Deputy of RSFSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of Socialist Labor I.S. Shevtsov spoke of the need for visual agitation directly at work places. He pointed out frequently at construction sites slogans do not define specific directions in work and do not apply to the current moment.

Partkom secretary of Machine-Tool Building Association imeni Ya.M. Sverdlov Ye.V. Kryukov said that the party and trade-union committee and the management of the enterprises introduced the comprehensive approach for the purpose of raising the level of socialist competition.

First Secretary of the Smol'ninskiy CPSU Raykom V.I. Korzhov devoted his talk to problems of rational use of labor resources and the strengthening of production discipline.

Painter O.F. Stepanets of the China Plant imeni M.V. Lomonosov devoted her remarks to work with young people and the development of preceptorship. She reported that the enterprise's collectives sends its best production workers to vocational-technical school. The speaker stated that there should be a stricter approach to the selection of preceptors for young people and a system be created for their certification and reports of teachers should be heard more frequently at meetings of party committees, bureaus, and councils of preceptors.

Editor of the newspaper VECHERNIY LENINGRAD M.N. Gurenkov spoke of how journalists help the Leningrad party organization in mobilizing workers for the attainment of new landmarks in competitions for ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the targets of the Tenth Five-Year Plan and cited examples of instructive newspaper publications, emphasizing the need for deeper and more precise coordination of the work of newspapers, television and radio in highlighting realization of plans and socialist commitments.

Efficiency proposals of students of economic schools have saved 142,000 rubles for Bol'shevik Plant during the past school year. The fact that the enterprise is fulfilling successfully the targets of the five-year plan constitutes a major contribution by propagandists of the party's economic policy, economic skills and advanced production experience. This was stated at the plenum by Bol'shevik Plant's deputy director A.S. Vorob'yev.

In describing how Leningrad youth are proceeding to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Leninist Komsomol, First Secretary of Leningrad Komsomol Gorkom B.M. Petrov noted rises in labor and political activity by young men and women is abetted by reviews of the work of Komsomol organizations relating to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, Lenin tests and Lenin lessons and reviews of the scientific-technical work of young people.

"Comprehensiveness and concreteness have become a special feature of socialist competition, which reflects the collectivist principles of labor competition and comradely mutual assistance," said Secretary P.V. Bol'sheva of the Leningrad Council of Trade Unions. She emphasized the major economic and moral value of complex brigades working on one contract.

The CPSU Gorkom plenum passed a suitable decree on the discussed question.

Secretary of the Leningrad Party Gorkom V.I. Pimenov presented information on progress in performance of the decree of the plenum of the CPSU Gorkom of December 1976 "On the Work of the Party Organizations of Leningrad for Raising the Role and Responsibility of Scientific and Engineering-Technical Cadres in the Solution of Problems of Scientific-Technical Progress in the Light of the Requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress.

There participated in the work of the plenum Politburo member of the CC CPSU, First Secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom G.V. Romanov, members of the bureau of Leningrad Party Obkom B.S. Andreyev, R.S. Bobovikov, A.P. Dumachev, L.N. Zaykov, V.G. Zakharov, G.A. Posibeyev, V.P. Profotorov, and A.S. Sokolov.

7697

CSO: 1800

KIRGIZ CP CC HITS LOCAL NEWSPAPER

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIA in Russian 8 Oct 78 pp 1,2

[Article: "Treat Competitions Aggressively and Creatively"]

[Text] The Kirgiz CP CC has adopted the decrees, "On Shortcomings In Treating Socialist Competitions on the Pages of the Chuyskiy United Newspaper LENINSKIY PUT'."

It is noted in the decree that the Chuyskiy united newspaper LENINSKIY PUT', guiding itself by the decisions of the 25th Congress of the CPSU, the December (1977) and July (1978) Plenums of the CC CPSU, the decree of the CC CPSU "On The Treatment Of The Questions Of Socialist Competition In The Press Of The Lithuanian SSR," and the letter of the CC CPSU, Council of Ministers USSR, All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and the Central Committee of the All-Union Leninist Communist League of Youth "On The Development Of The Socialist Competition For The Fulfillment and Over Fulfillment of the 1978 Plan And On A Strengthening Of The Struggle To Increase Production Efficiency And Improve the Quality of Work," has begun to provide better treatment on its pages of the problems of socialist competitions between the workers of the town and the rayon. Under the headings of "Competition Increases Our Strength," "Competition Victors," "The Competition of Two Cities," "For Efficiency and Quality," and "Advanced Production Workers of the Five-Year Plan" the newspaper regularly publishes materials which show the struggle of the workers for the fulfillment of the assignments of the third year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan and of the Tenth Five-Year Plan as a whole and deals with the selfless labor of advanced production workers and production innovators.

The newspaper has begun to give better coverage to the organizational and ideological-educational work of primary party, trade union, and komsomol organizations and the vanguard role of communists in socialist competition.

However, the present level of the treatment of socialist competition on the pages of the newspaper LENINSKIY PUT' still does not fully correspond

to the demands which have been made upon the means of mass information and propaganda by the 25th Congress of the CPSU, the decrees of the CC CPSU, and the other party and government documents.

The newspaper does not always provide a profound and comprehensive revelation of the organizational and ideological-educational work of party, trade union and komsomol organizations in mobilizing the workers to struggle for an absolute fulfillment of their commitments by every labor collective and for production efficiency and for high quality work. The newspaper's pages do not provide the proper treatment for such fundamental problems of competition as a struggle for the most rapid introduction of advanced technology and new equipment, the specialization and concentration of production, the quality of output, its cost, a rise in labor productivity and economy of fuel and energy, and so forth. Not enough is being done yet to popularize advanced experience. Many valuable initiatives do not find effective support in the newspaper and there is no revelation of their importance, vitality, and of the possibility of repeating them under the conditions of one or another labor collective. The newspaper is not sufficiently active in raising the fundamental questions which are connected with the realization of the party's agrarian policy in the light of the decisions of the July (1978) Plenum of the CC CPSU.

The materials which are posed in the newspaper abound in general appeals and a large number of statistics, but they do not show in a deep and vivid way the creative labor of advanced collectives, innovators, and advanced production workers, and they do not subject to thorough criticism those who adopt high commitments, but do not fulfill them. A serious shortcoming in the work of the newspaper is the fact that in publishing on its pages the commitments of collectives and advanced production workers, it soon forgets about many of them and does not show how these commitments are fulfilled. None of this helps to increase the social and educational role of socialist competitions and to develop the initiative of the workers and their consciousness and activeness.

The newspaper is insufficiently persistent in cultivating in its readers a feeling of intolerance for violations in labor discipline, acquisitiveness, and thefts of socialist property, and it struggles timidly, inconsistently, and superficially against shortcomings in the organization of socialist competition and bureaucratic distortions in this vital matter. The editorial staff does not struggle strongly enough for the effectiveness of its actions and does not criticize those who strive to ignore criticism of the press.

The Chuyskiy raykom and the Tokman gorkom of the party do not carry out the necessary directions of the printed organ and of the primary party organization in the editorial staff and are insufficiently responsive and efficient in informing the workers of the editorial staff of their deci-

sions concerning the chief events and tasks of the day and of the course of the most important political-economic campaigns and have weakened their control over the effectiveness of the material being published.

The CC of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya has bound the editors of the newspaper LENINSKIY PUT' to eliminate the shortcomings which have been noted in the present decree and to increase the organizational role of the newspaper in developing public socialist competitions for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th Congress of the party, the December (1977) and July (1978) Plenums of the CC CPSU, and the instructions of the general secretary of the CC CPSU, and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR comrade L. I. Brezhnev concerning the rise in the efficiency of production and the quality of work and advanced fulfillment of the assignments of the third year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan and of this plan as a whole.

The newspaper has been bound to concentrate its basic attention on treating the problems of competition for accelerated scientific and technological progress, a rise in labor productivity, for efficiently organized and rhythmic enterprise work, for a rise in the yield of agriculture crops and in the productivity of animal husbandry, for an improvement of the quality of output and a decrease in its cost, for an economy of fuel and energy, and for general thriftiness.

The editors of the newspaper have been called upon to ensure an extensive demonstration of the organizational and ideological-educational work of party organizations in the development of the socialist competitions of workers and the vanguard role of communists in fulfilling adopted commitments, and to actively struggle so that every collective worker and every competition participant achieves an absolute fulfillment of the socialist commitments which they have adopted. It has been bound to see to it that there is wide publicity of competitions, a comparability of results and an effective criticism of those who do not fulfill their commitments and of the concrete parties guilty of mismanagement.

The newspaper has to provide more extensive propaganda about the experience of advanced agricultural, industrial, construction and transportation workers; it has to glorify models of high political and labor consciousness and initiative, to describe more vividly and expressively the heroes of the Five-Year Plan, the originators of initiatives, and advanced collectives, and it has to discover possibilities and actively struggle for a practical implementation of experience under the conditions of various labor collectives. It has to make fuller use of the letters which are received by the editorial staff in order to pose the urgent problems of a further improvement of socialist competition and it has to use this competition as an important method of communist education.

The CC of the CP of Kirgizia has demanded from the editorial staff of the newspaper LENINSKIY PUT' that it raise the level of critical publications and more actively come out against shortcomings in the organization of socialist competitions and see to it that critical materials are marked by topicality, effectiveness and a sense of principle and that they obtain a wide resonance in collectives and that concrete effective measures are taken in accordance with them.

The editors have to see to it that there is a greater participation in their work by party, government, trade union, and komsomol workers and by economic leaders and specialists and workers and rural correspondents, it has to conduct seminars and meetings with them, and in large farms it has to create permanent, and during the period of seasonal work temporary correspondent posts.

The primary party organization of the editorial staff has to strengthen its ideological-educational work in the editorial staff's collective and see to it that each of its workers approaches the fulfillment of his commitment creatively and with a knowledge of his work and labors conscientiously, honestly, and in a party manner.

The CC of the CP of Kirgizia has bound the Chuyskiy raykom and the Tokman gorkom of the party to improve their direction of the newspaper, carry out constant control over its content, regularly inform its journalists of its most important decisions of party and government agencies, direct the work of the newspaper towards treating the important issues of the life of the rayon and city, show a sensitive and solicitous attitude toward the journalists and support their authority, and ensure a high level of effectiveness in the material published in the newspaper. It has been bound to improve the effectiveness of the editorial staff's primary party organization in developing creative initiative among the newspaper's workers and cultivating in them a spirit of great responsibility for their work.

2959
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BOOK ON 'NATIONAL-LANGUAGE PROBLEM' REVIEWED

Tashkent KOMMUNIST UZBEKISTANA in Russian No 9, Sep 78 signed to press
25 Aug 78 pp 90-92

[Review by N. Gaibov, doctor of philosophical sciences, of the book "Resheniye natsional'no-yazykovoy problemy v SSSR" by K.Kh. Khanazarov. Moscow, Politizdat, 1977, 152 pages]

[Text] Language as a means of expressing thought is indissolubly connected with the economic, social-political life of society. Social changes create conditions promoting the accelerated development of language or the reverse, slowing down its growth. Great October, radically transforming the social-political, economic and cultural spheres of our life, introduced tremendous changes in the languages of the peoples of the USSR. A new book by K. Khanazarov,* author of a number of works on developmental questions relating to the national languages in our country.

First of all, the book discloses the nature and character of language development. It is stated quite correctly that language and society are indissolubly connected just as there can be no language apart from society. At the same time, this does not mean that they can be equated. The production of material wealth is primary, determinative in the given dialectical interconnection. Trying through purposeful influencing of nature and social relations to reconstruct and improve the conditions of their existence, people experience the need for contacts and exchange of thoughts, that is, for language. This means that language is secondary in regard to production; language does not create production, but, on the other hand, production is demanding in its requirement for a commonly understood medium of contact and exchange of thoughts--language.

Touching on the question of the character of development of language, the author points out that this phenomenon is exceptionally complex. It is characterized by many-sidedness, time differences and varying degree of manifestation (for example, enrichment of word fund, changes in separate rules of language, structural changes, and so on). But on the whole, the process of

* K.Kh. Khanazarov, "Resheniye natsional'no-yazykovoy problemy v SSSR" [The Solution of the National-Language Problem in the USSR]. Moscow, Politizdat, 1977.

language development is indissolubly connected with people, with their everyday life, and at the same time it is independent of them, it is centuries in the forming, gradually molding its rules. Consequently, the author notes, the opinion is incorrect that man is powerless before language, its uniqueness, internal laws of development and likewise the idea that the fate of a language can be determined without recourse to its laws.

Basing himself on Marxist-Leninist theory on the laws of progress of spiritual life, K. Khanazarov deeply investigates the nature of development of national languages under socialism. He supports the idea that national languages in a socialist society are historically necessary and conditional phenomena of an objective character, serving as effective instruments for the speeding up of social progress and the building of communism. Consequently socialism sees as its mission not in ignoring of national languages, nor in forcing a transition to a single language, but in the free development of all national languages regardless of the number of their speakers. In corroboration of this, the author presents copious sociological material (on the development of the languages of small nationalities in the USSR, results of censuses, and so on), clearly showing the policy of the Communist Party for whom concern for the free development of national languages is not a tactical maneuver but a strategic course.

The book characterizes the fundamental aspects of development of the Soviet national languages under the conditions of mature socialist society. Special attention is given to the enrichment of the word fund, the creation and improvement of written language.

The enrichment of the word fund of any language occurs in two main ways: utilization of the inner possibilities of a language and the borrowing of words from other languages. K. Khanazarov scientifically substantiates that these two ways not only provide an impetus for the development of every language but also maintain its viability. Thus the enrichment of a national language through its inherent possibilities strengthens its originality and testifies to the inexhaustible potential for development and perfectibility. The borrowing of words shows the growing bond of a given nation or nationality with other nations and nationalities and increasing linguistic internationalism; it fosters the development in people of a respect for the achievements and special characteristics of other peoples. From this point of view, the book discloses a many-sided examination of the development of national languages in the USSR at the stage of mature socialism and shows a pattern of convergence of the word funds of the national languages.

K. Khanazarov's opinions on the creation and perfecting of written language are interesting. He emphasizes that one of the outstanding achievements of socialism in our country has been the creation of a written language for tens of nations and nationalities in the USSR, which previously did not have one. And with the formation of a written language, the language begins to be fixed and put down in the form of texts, creating a basis for its comparative historical study and elucidation of the laws of its development.

The book refers to four groups of languages of peoples of the USSR in relation to the time of formation of a written language. In the opinion of the author, the first group, including about 20 languages, consists of those with an old written language, that is, the written languages for them existed long before the October Revolution; the second group, which takes in more than 20 languages, is conditionally called one with semi-old written languages; the third group has more than 40 languages, the written languages of which appeared after October; a fourth group, consisting also of more than 40 languages, has been and remains without a written language in view of the extremely small number using these languages.

K. Khanazarov quite correctly points out that for the languages comprising the last-named group there could be created under socialism a written language on a perfectly new, arbitrary basis with the help of letter-signs not corresponding with any one of the existing written languages. But this would contradict the interests of workers and not contribute to the drawing closer of peoples. They on their own personal experience have become convinced of the feasibility of using close written languages, which contribute to the establishment of cooperation and the strengthening of friendship between peoples.

Considerable space in the book is given to questions of bilingualism of Soviet nations and nationalities and to conversion of the Russian language into an international language, to the equality of the languages of the peoples of the USSR, and national attachment, and so forth.

Disclosing the principles of bilingualism of the nations and nationalities of the USSR, the author notes that with the acceleration of the tempi of construction of communism in our country, the linguistic life of the Soviet peoples is constantly being enriched and the share of languages which are not languages of given nations or nationalities is intensively growing. This finds its expression particularly in the growing role of the Russian language as a means of international intercourse.

The book convincingly shows that this process is a law-conforming phenomenon. Objective and historically progressive changes in a historical society make a significant imprint on the character on the means of intercourse of nations and nationalities. Owing to deepening economic specialization and cultural exchange a growing proportion of each nation and nationality is entering into direct contacts with representatives of other nations and nationalities both within a republic and outside its limits. It is natural under such conditions to concentrate advantageously attention on the study of the language that is most convenient for intercourse between nations and nationalities. Russian has become such a language; it is the native language of almost three-fifths of the country's population and contains the largest content of scientific-technical information and is an inexhaustible spiritual storehouse.

At the same time, it is shown in the book that the development of bilingualism is not an assimilation of languages but the opposite, it creates the most

opportunities for the continued development and enrichment of the native language of every Soviet nation and nationality. Consequently, as K. Khanazarov accurately points out, the free mastery of all citizens of the USSR of their national (native) language and the Russian language as a means of international intercourse constitutes that ideal to which a developed socialist society aspires.

But it, this ideal, is attained on the basis of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU. The information presented in the book clearly shows the vital force of this sage policy. Thus in our country, radio broadcasting is conducted in 67 languages of the peoples of the USSR, school textbooks are printed in 52 languages and journals are published in 42 languages. In the years of the Soviet power not one, not even a single-village, language has become a dead language, has ceased being used and has not become the property of the history of linguistics. In the process of the free intercourse of the peoples of our country, all the 127 languages recorded on the territory of the USSR are used.

These and many other virtues of the reviewed book permit making the conclusion that it is a valuable investigative work on the national-language problem. This book is equally useful for specialists and for propagandists, agitators and all ideological workers.

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7697

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BAKU GORKOM PLENUM--A Baku gorkom plenum has been held. It examined the question of the city party organization's tasks in light of the resolution of the 20 October 1978 Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum "On the course of the fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the republic party organization's tasks to implement the theses and conclusions advanced in the speech and addresses by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the celebrations in Baku." The report was delivered by A. G. Kerimov, first secretary of Baku gorkom. [AZERINFORM Report] [Excerpt] [Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 26 Oct 78 p 2 LD]

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